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INSURANCE.

Sentiment plays a large part with every country to see that the country becomes prosperous.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Surely, we have enough sentiment left with us. So support Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 168— BOMBAY MONDAY NOVEMBER 14 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE
P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
19 Nov.	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA*..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,902
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,588
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJAx ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA* ..	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA ‡ ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA..		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@† ..		10,502
21 ,,	CHINA$ ..		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJAx ..		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ...	10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA‡ ..	16,088

@ To Marseilles only.
X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† 1st Saloon only
$ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London A. £80, B. £70, C. £60.
1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72, B. £62, C. £56.
2nd Saloon to London A. £54, B. £51.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £48.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

To about,	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
19th Nov.	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
5th Jany.	DOMALA ..	8,441
16th Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
*13th Dec.	DELTA ..	Colombo Straits, China and Japan.
17th ,,	ALIPORE ..	Straits, China and Japan.
31st ,,	TASMANIA M. ..	Straits and Japan.
1928		
*10th Jan.	KHIVA ..	Colombo Straits, China and Japan.
*31st ,,	KALYAN ..	Straits, China and Japan.

*Approximate Dates.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
14thNov.	VITA ..	Karachi via Fort Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
16th ,,	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
18th ,,	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
19th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie
3rd ,,	KAROA ..	East & South Africa.
30th ,,	xELLORA ..	Mombasa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.
There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE
SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Tamba Maru ..	5845	6 Nov.	17 Nov.
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	17 ,,	30 ,,
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	27 ,,	11 Dec.
Penang Maru ..	5214	1 Dec.	15 ,,
Muroran Maru ..	5374	17 ,,	30 ,,
Moji Maru ..	3757	21 ,,	5 Jan.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 ,,	12 ,,

* Passenger Steamer
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Phuada Building, Hornby Road Bombay
Con Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: 'Yusen.'

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.
For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER, Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Daily Edition.	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly ..	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: 47. THE MALL LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullunder	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jullunder	Okara (Dist.)
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant
Amballa Cant.	Jamma	Peshawar City.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Calcutta	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Kasur	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Multan City	
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened an interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approve securities
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
P. D. TANDON,
Secretary and Chief Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

AMRUTANJAN
FOR
Speedy Recovery
FROM
Headache, Bruises, Cough; Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain
Amrutanjan Depot
BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS

SAVE EYES
of all troubles, even Cataract, Glouconia, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.
Tel.—User, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Bombay.
J. TIRATH & CO., Karachi

Income-Tax & Super-Tax
Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22191

KATNI
FRENCH CHALK
The finest quality produced in India, free flowing, Impalpably powdered. Used in the Industries, Soap making, Rice Polishing and in the Foundry. Samples and Prices sent on application.
KATNI
SOAP STONE
LARGE STOCKS AVAILABLE.
THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
Agents:—C. MACDONALD & CO., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.
For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD
THE
'Shakti Sanjivani' Pills
Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.
Price Rs. 12-0 Net.
or a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.
Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.
For a full list of all other preparations write to:
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR .... (Kathiawar)

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE
INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS	Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26)	Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.
POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has recently introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business,
For further particulars apply to:—
N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

Insure Your Motor Cars
WITH
THE VULCAN INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
For Particulars Apply to:—
K. JIVRAJ & COMPANY,
PRINCIPAL AGENTS,
51-53, Bohra Bazar Street,
Tel. No. 25347. Fort, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

FOREST RESEACH WORK.—Wanted First Class EUROPEAN with wide experience in India and or Burma to organise Forest Research work throughout India. Practical and energetic man required. Without excellent certificates of past record unnecessary to apply. Apply Box No. 2049 Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R567

FOREST SURVEYS Practical and energetic man wanted for surveying forests. Only parties having thorough experience in this work and fit for prolonged stay in forests should apply Full references of former service required. Apply to Box No. 2048 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R556

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Pay 50/ Commission. Apply anna stamp—TRADING COMPANY, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.
A R481

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.
A

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

BUTTONS cheapest available to YOUNGMAN & Co., 58, Patlakhan Lane, Dacca Samples for 2/.
R555

FOR SALE—BEST GILLET SAFETY RAZOR with blades. Price Rs. 2/- Postage and Packing annas six from K. N. PADEMNARAIN & CO., Gandigali, Delhi.
T R554

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
Bombay Chronicle,
Custom House Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

HALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle." can be had FOR SALE or hire. Apply for Terms and Rates to the MANAGER. The "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

11 lb. FRESH THIN SKIN WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples, pears, hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each., 11 lb. Fresh thin skin almonds, stoneless sweet apricots, currants, raisins, Sultana figs apple rings Rs. 13 each Prices Postage included. DAR BROS. Srinagar, Kashmir.
F R29203

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH CALCUTTA.
PREMIER AND LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem. (Family suites with bath available).
Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL.'

PROFESSION

FOR ALL PROBLEMS.—regarding Fortune, consult Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Trial Form free on application.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING.

A CLASS FOR WIREMEN AND ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.

A CLASS for Wiremen and Electrical Contractors will be held twice a year during term time at the College of Engineering, Poona, commencing from November, 1927, provided not less than 10 candidates are likely to attend it. The syllabus for the Class will be that prescribed for the Examination for Licensed Wiremen Class II. This Class will be conducted by the Assistant Superintendent of Electrical Workshop under the guidance of the Professor of Electrical Engineering. Each student attending the Class will be charged a fee of Rs. 15 per term, payable in advance.

2. The Class will be held outside College hours on all days except Saturdays at a time convenient to the majority of those concerned.

3. The qualification for admission to the Class is at least one year's wiring work in the service of a wiring contractor or other employer.

4. The medium of instruction will be simple English or colloquial Marathi and Hindustani with free use of technical terms and phrases in English.

5. Applications for admission to this Class which should be accompanied with a certificate of at least one year's wiring work in the service of a wiring contractor or other employer should reach the undersigned before the end of November, 1927.

AG. PRINCIPAL.

College of Engineering,
Poona, 4th November, 1927.
29511

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE MOOLJI HARIDAS MILLS LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Moolji Haridas Mills, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Henshaw Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 21st day of November 1927, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), to consider, and if thought fit, to pass the following three resolutions as extraordinary resolutions:—

(a) "That the Company be wound up voluntarily."

(b) "That Mr. S. B. Billimoria, M.B.E., F.C.R.A., Public Accountant, be and is hereby appointed liquidator for the purposes of such winding up."

and

(c) a resolution fixing the remuneration of the liquidator.

And Notice is hereby also given (as authorized by clause 80 of the Articles of Association) that should the above resolutions be duly passed by the requisite majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions to a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting, and that such Meeting will be held at the same place on MONDAY, the 5th day of December, 1927, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit passing resolutions confirming the above resolutions as special resolutions.

Dated this 9th day of November, 1927.
By Order of the Board,
MOOLJI HARIDAS AND S. NARANJI & CO.,
Agents.
29375

NOTICE FOR SALE

KALOL KAPADIA MILLS.

IT has fourteen thousand spindles and ninety looms and the buildings and engines have capacity for additional machinery.

It is situated in Kalol, which is adjacent to Ahmedabad—big centre of industry and suitable trains are always available.

On application further details will be supplied and arrangements for visit will be arranged if so desired.

C. J. SUTARIA.
Pleader,
Kothi Pole, BARODA
11th November, 1927.
29513

LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of SURGICAL REGISTRAR and LECTURER OF SURGERY on a grade of Rs. 350—25—600. Period of probation—one year. On confirmation the selected candidate will be entitled to the benefits of the University Provident Fund under the rules. General private practice allowed. Applications stating age, qualifications and experience, accompanied by attested copies of testimonials should reach the Registrar, Lucknow University, Lucknow, not later than the 26th November, 1927.

R. R. KHANNA,
Registrar.
29504

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the property and credits of Bai NAVAJBAI, widow of Sorabji Fakirji Pajnigara, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Karelwadi, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

BANOOBAI HORMASJI KABRAJI, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Chaupatty. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this second day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 2nd day of November, 1927.
Messrs. DHARAMSI DADACHANJI AND CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
29514

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3389 of 1924.

F. F. GORDON LIMITED (in liquidation) by N. H. Moos. Official Liquidator thereof .. Plaintiff.
Miss MARTHA GORDON, of London, European Inhabitant, residing at 5, Beach House, Margate in the County of Kent, England. ..... Defendant.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to an Order of the Court made on the 21st day of October, 1927 the Undersigned will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 26th November, 1927. at 12 noon at his Office in Alice Buildings, Fort, the reversionary right, title and interest of the defendant abovenamed in the Promissory Notes of the Government of India bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum free from Income Tax amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 48,200 now held by the Official Trustee of Bombay in Trust under an Indenture of Trust, dated the 18th day of July, 1917, and made between F. F. Gordon of the first part Constance Eveline Gordon of the second part and the Official Trustee of Bombay of the 3rd part and which right, title and interest has been attached at the instance of the Plaintiff Company in execution of the decree in the above suit, dated the 2nd day of Juy, 1926.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Dated at Bombay this 10th day of November, 1927.

N. H. MOOS,
Receiver.
Alice Building, Hornby Road,
Fort, Bombay
29506

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1246 of 1924.

MADHAVLAL MOTIRAM MUNSHI and anr. ... Plaintiffs
vs.
WAMANRAO GANPATRAO PITALE and Ors. ... Defendants

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 27th day of May, 1924, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at the premises at Lohar Chawl, Princess Street, on MONDAY, the 28th day of November, 1927, at the hour of 4 O'clock in the afternoon (standard time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground partly of pension and tax and partly of quit and ground rent tenure (since redeemed) with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Lohar Chawl, Princess Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 339 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 132 and 1342, New Nos. 1095 and 7109, Old Survey Nos. 9/1190 and 1137 and New Survey Nos. 1/1302 and 2/1802 and Cadastral Survey No. 978 of the Bhuleshwar Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 1084 and Street Nos. 248 and 250 and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East and South by the Police Station, on or towards the North by the Princess Street or Lohar Chawl and on or towards the West by the building of Govindrao Balwantrao Shastri.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO., Attorneys for the 3rd and 5th defendants at No. 33 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 14th day of October, 1927.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
29456.

COOK—EASY
Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE.
ANNAPURNA COOKERY CO.,
BG. BASAVANGUDI-BANGALORE
BOMBAY AGENTS:—
MAFATLAL VANMALI DAS & CO
Girgaum Back Road.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO,

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Wadia Fire Temple Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S T.) on the premises the following:—

Building materials of the half portion of one three storeyed Building, situate at Dhobi Talao, next to Wadia's Fire Temple.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
SALE OF GOLD ORNAMENTS.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, at their Auction Rooms, at 72, Meadows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Vrajlal and Co., Attorneys for Sheth Bhogilal Nanalal Shah and another, and on account and at the risk of Bai Devkabai, daughter of Thakar Purshottam Ramji:—

Gold ornaments including bangles, sanklas, malas, collars, chain, necklaces, etc.

GANDHI & CO.

'PYREX'
FOR
MALARIAL and other FEVERS

PYREX is an honest, ready-to-use and up-to-date fever mixture that can always be relied upon. It is of wonderful efficacy in Malarial and Intermittent Fevers, Enlarged Spleen, Congested Liver, Influenza, Anaemia and General Debility.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD.
CALCUTTA.
Agents:—
The Popular Pharmacy, Bombay.
Messrs. Konkar Bros. Poona.
Pundit Shah & Co., Ahmedabad.

AMUSEMENTS.

7 Reels
with Doris Kenyon, Lloyd Hughes and Louise Fazenda
A Teasing and Pleasing Comedy
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
Time: 6-15, 8-15 & 0 p.m.
PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera House.

PAY A VISIT TO
CINEMA MAJESTIC
and See the BEST PICTURE
Tainted Virtue
Featuring Miss ARMELINE.

SEVENTH EDITION. JUST OUT.
SPEECHES and WRITINGS
OF
SWAMI VIVEKANANDA
A COMPREHENSIVE COLLECTION
WITH A SKETCH OF HIS
LIFE AND TEACHINGS.

This publication is the first of its kind. It is the most exhaustive and comprehensive collection of the works of Swami Vivekananda hitherto published. It contains, among others, his eloquent character-sketch of "My Master"; his celebrated lecture at the great Parliament of Religions at Chicago; all the important and valuable speeches, addresses and discourses delivered in England, America and India on Gnana Yoga, Bhakti Yoga, Karma Yoga, Vedanta, and Hinduism; selections from the eloquent stirring and inspiring speeches he gave in reply to addresses of welcome that were presented to him at different towns and cities in India during his historic journey from Colombo to Almora, on his return from America; a choice collection of the contributions of the Swami to various papers and periodicals hitherto not available in book-form, some of his private letters to friends; and a selection from the beautiful poetry that he wrote in the true spirit of the seer. Six editions of Swami Vivekananda's Speeches and Writings have already run out of stock and in this the seventh edition, no effort has been spared to include a number of contributions in prose and verse, since discovered and an appendix containing appreciations of the Swami and his work.

Seventh Edition.
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G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, Sunkurama Chetty St., Madras.

Parmananddas Jivandas Hindu Gymkhana.

Accommodation will be provided for the Members of the Gymkhana and others to witness the Quadrangular Matches on the 28th, 29th, 30th November and the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th December 1927.

Admission Tickets can be had on cash payment only from the undersigned at the Gymkhana Office at the following rates, on and from the 14th November 1927, between 8 to 9 A.M. and 4 to 7-30 P.M. (S.T.).

GENTLEMEN.

Class.	Rows.	SEASON TICKETS Members.	SEASON TICKETS Non-Members.	DAILY TICKETS Members.	DAILY TICKETS Non-Members.
1st	1 and 2	Rs. 20-0	Rs. 26-0	Rs. 3—0	Rs. 4—0
2nd	3, 4 and 5	,, 10-0	,, 14-0	,, 2—0	,, 2—8
3rd	Remaining	,, 5-0	,, 8-0	,, 0-12	,, 1—0

All seats are reserved seats.

LADIES.

Specials Seats in the 1st and 2nd row: Season Ticket Rs. 10-0-0
Seats (remaining rows) ,, ,, ,, 5-0-0
Daily Tickets Re. 1-0-0
Members' children will be charged at the same rate as Members.

P. R. DALVIE.
J. S. SHROFF. } Jt. Hon. Secretaries, H. R. M. Com.

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on 11 April, 2017

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 12.

Badarpur, Nelson, Rangoon.
Bandra, Power, Busreh.
Varela, Halls, Busreh.
Vita. Danne, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 13.

City of Simla, Martin, Liverpool via Karachi.
Rena, Tupton, Calcutta.
Harmonides, Hughes, Dunkirk, etc.

LOADING.

Nov. 12.

Steamer Pilsna for Trieste.
Steamer British Fern for Abadan.

S S Badarpur:—The Shaw Wallace Co's steamer Badarpur arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon with a general cargo and kerosine oil.

S S Bandra:—The B I S N Co's steamer Bandra arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Coy.'s steamer Varela, arrived in harpour on Saturday from Busreh, with a geneal cargo and passengers.

S S Vita:—The B I S N Co's Karachi mail steamer Vita arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S S City of Simla:—The K N Co's steamer City of Simla sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Liverpool via Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Rena:—The Graham T Coy.'s steamer Rena, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Harmonides:—The J F Co's steamer Harmonides sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Dunkirk, etc. with a general cargo and manganese ore.

S S Sarvistan:—The A Nimazee's steamer Sarvistan sailed on Saturday from Bombay harbour for Abadan with a general cargo.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

The B I S N Co's mail steamer Karoa arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Durban, etc, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 12.

S S Ranchi for London:—25 bales hemp, C Peraj and Co; 2 bales fox skins, Cox and Kings Ltd; 7 bales cow hides, P E Boyce and Co; 7 bales bristles, Cox and Kings Ltd; 5000 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co; 21 bales cow hides, A H L Tharia.

For Marseilles:—4000 cwts groundnuts, 1000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Britania for Liverpool:—30 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co; 6 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 250 bales cotton, Union Cotton Co; 14 bales wool, R Peerchand; 21 bales wool, R Soni; 175 bales wool, D Kundanmal; 25 bales wool, A S Molubhai; 116 cwts khismish, M Nissim; 82 cwts empty cylinders, S. Bruner Mond and Co.

For Marseilles:—420 cwts gum Arabic, N Muljee and Co, 202 cwts turmeric, Pocomall Bros; 150 cwts gum olibanum, E Virjee and Co; 1200 cwts gum olibanum, A H Mowjee and Co.

S S Algie for New York:—34 bales goat skins, Briskey Co; 30 bales nundas, 24 bales carpets, Cox and King; 2000 cwts castor seeds, Volkart Bros.

For Philadelphia:—10 bales nundas, Cox and King Ltd.

S S Pilsna for Trieste:—55 bales cotton, Textile Products Ltd.

S S City of Simla for Antwerp:—2000 cwts castor seeds, D Sassoon and Co; 10 bales wool raw, Peer Md. Rawjeebhoy.

For Marseilles:—1900 cwts castor seeds, Ralli Bros.

S S Rottenfels for Gothenburg:—10 cwts cardamoms, The Independent Trading Co.

For Copenhagen:—100 cwts mustard seeds, Volkart Bros.

For Stockholm:—20 cwts cardamoms, The Independent Trading Co; 6000 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co.

For Hensingfors:—10 cwts cardamoms, The Independent Trading Co.

For Antwerp:—1090 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd; 155 bales hemp, C Peraj and Co· 25 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal and Co; 2000 cwts crushed bones, J A Begbie and Co.

For Hamburg:—168 cwts dry cassein, Ebrahimjee; 820 cwts groundnut oil cakes, Tamboli and Co; 50 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd; 100 cwts turmeric, 101 cwts niger seeds, 101 cwts millet, M Bhoota and Co; 200 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 210 bales cotton, Union Cotton Co; 800 cwts groundnut oil cakes, Tamboli and Co.

For Reval:—78 bales hemp, J Meyer and Co.

S S Lady Charlotte for Genova:—70 bales cotton, Tamboli and Co; 1000 cwts linseeds, D Sassoon and Co; 1500 cwts rape seeds. J Ramchand and Co.

For Antwerp:—2000 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Bros; 1000 tons manganese ore, T Morrison and Co; 2000 cwts castor seeds, D Sassoon and Co.

S S Tamba Maru for Hongkong:—47 cwts khismish, E S Ardul Kyon; 135 cwts apricot, H Valjee and Co; 37 cwts fishmaws, 67 cwts sharkfins, R Dhamjee; 40 cwts khismish, 7 cwts Angoor, Pavri and Co.

For Kobe:—36 cwts gum tragacanth, E Virjee and Co; 500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co; 100 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Nov. 12.

S S Gharinda from Samarang, Agents M M and Co:—24149 bags sugar.

From Sourabaya:—16231 bags sugar.

From Tellicherry:—234 bags pepper.

S S Akbar from Calcutta, Agents T Morrison and Co:—6035 tons coal.

S S Aungban from Rangoon, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co:—161240 gallons kerosine, 1589 casks lubricating oil, 300 casks mineral grease, 2740 cases candles, 480 bags parafin wax.

S S Karapara from Durban, Agents M M and Co:—12 boxes specie. 78 bars silver, 1507 tons coal, 10 cases grape fruits, 10 packages dried fruits,

From Mossambique:—111 bags muga, 29 bags tago.

From Zanzibar:—1415 bundles cloves, 8 bags betelnuts, 5 bales cotton, 376 pieces 5 cases ivory, 34 bags bones, 28 bundles hides, 2 bundles goat skins.

From Mombassa:—236 barrels 400 cases 1121 casks potatoes, 18 bags empty bottles, 5 bundles sheep skins, 28 bundles goat skins, 72 bales hides, 455 bales cotton.

From Seychellis:—9 bags 295 pieces Coco's demer.

S S Zayani from Tuticorin, Agents Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Co; 25 bales senna leaves.

From Alleppy:—482 bags copra.

From Cochin:—36 bags dry ginger, 12 bags catchwood, 98 borax cotton, 490 bundles 100 cwts coir rope.

From Calicut:—271 bags copra, 156 bags cocoanuts, 29 bags bleached ginger, 72 bundles tamrind.

From Badagara:—901 bags copra, 887 bags cocoanuts.

S S Chakdara from Rangoon, Agents M M and Co:—44232 bags rice, 45 bags cutch, 200 bags beans.

From Colombo:—25 bags copra, 80 cases canned fruits.

THE NEED OF THE HOUR

A SUGGESTION TO ALL-PARTY CONFERENCE.

Mr. M. K. Acharya, M.L.A, writes:—

The wide-spread indignation expressed all over India against the high-handed and retrograde manner in which the Statutory Commission has been appointed, the appeal for boycotting it, coming not only from Congressmen and Home-Rulers, but also from leaders like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, and Sir Sivaswami Iyer, ought to open the eyes of Anglo-Indian journalists and other exponents of vested interests to realise the depth of feeling all over India, and to talk less lightly than the "Statesman" has done, of "the childish threats to boycott the Commission." The present opportunity deserves further, in my opinion, to be utilised for turning out some substantial constructive work helpful to national advance; preferably for bringing all Parties together for drafting a Swaraj Constitution for India and for carrying on propaganda to popularise that Constitution both in India and in England, if not indeed in other countries as well.

I would, therefore, strongly urge the immediate formation of an All-Parties Swaraj League for the double purpose of organising an effective boycott of the impending Commission, and of formulating and pressing India's National Demand through a draft Constitution. Materials for such drafting are at hand. We have the Resolution in the Legislative Assembly dated 8th September 1925 in which are detailed the nedessary changes required in the present Constitution.

VIGOROUS PROPAGANDA WANTED.

We have Dr. Besant's Commonwealth of India Bill officially supported by the I.L.P. in England. The A.I.C.C. also has been calling for suggestions for drafting a Swaraj Constitution. All that we need do, therefore, is to appoint a small committee to revise Dr. Besant's Bill in the light of later suggestions, and to present their draft before the Congress and other political bodies meet in December. The proposed League will have plenty of work to do in organising vigorous propaganda both for boycotting the Commission and for popularsing the draft Swaraj Constitution; and for this purpose Dr. Besant is the fittest person to be elected President of the proposed League. Mahatma Gandhi, Sir T. B. Sapru, Dr. Ansari, Dr. Moonje, Messrs. Jinnah and Lala Lajpat Rai and Sir Abdur Rahim and the Raja of Panagal, if willing and the like, may be invited to become Vice-Presidents; it must likewise be easy to appoint some able Secretaries provisionally and a small sub-committee to draft the Swaraj Constitution. I hope my humble suggestion will receive due consideration at the All Party Leaders' Conference at Madras, Bombay and elsewhere.

OPEN VICE MARKETS

MISS DICKINSON ON "THE DANGER IN OUR MIDST."

POSSIBILITY OF CONTAMINATION

Under the auspices of the Israelite Brotherhood, Miss Ida M. Dickinson, delivered an instructive lecture on "The Danger in our Midst" on Saturday, at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Byculla, when Mrs. B. Madgaokar, J.P., presided.

The President in her introductory remarks said:—"The subject of to-day's lecture is of vital importance to all of us and we as citizens of Bombay should strive to do our bit. It is high time that we did something in the matter. The condition of the women and young girls, whom we want to save, is appalling. We call them slaves, but to my mind slaves are much better off than these women, their mental and physical plight indescribable. There was a time when it was considered not quite the right thing for us to have anything to do with them, but if only we were to think of the number of fallen and unfortunate women in this great City we would soon forget our prudish ideas. It is not necessary for me to introduce Miss Dickinson, the speaker at to-day's meeting, of whose splendid work you all have heard and I am sure you are anxious to hear what she has to say. I shall now ask Miss Dickinson to address the meeting."

MOST SHAMELESS VICE AREAS IN THE WORLD.

Miss Dickinson, in the course of her lecture, said:—

To many strangers to Bombay this town of ours is noted for its beautiful harbour or for its mills, but for having one of the most shameless vice areas in the world. How often do we, who live within a few minutes walk from this area stop to think about it? We ought to shrink with horror at the thought of it, instead of that we have got so accustomed to it that we never give it any serious thought. Yet there it is at our very doors, a forcing plot of the most degraded vices, and a place where deeds of cruelty are daily perpetrated. We cannot afford to set things go on like this, the ostrich attitude of shutting ourselves into our own respectable homes and turning deaf ears and blind eyes to that misery which is there, for in the long run it will be disastrous to our own lives. What should we do if a large infectious diseases camp was planted in the middle of Byculla and all the inhabitants of the town, including children, were allowed to go in and out of it and mix with its inhabitants? What an uproar of protest would be raised! In the sphere of morals that is exactly what we are permiting, namely segregation of the vilest moral diseases in an open place in which the general life the town passess in and out. Let us remember that moral diseases are as infections as physical ones, if not more so. If this aspect of the situation leaves us unmoved, the question of the danger to physical well-being is as great almost as that of moral contamination. It is estimated that 50 per cent. of persons attending the public hospitals of Bombay are infected by venereal disease and that the appalling infantile death rate of Bombay may be largely attributed to the same cause.

SEGREGATION INEFFECTIVE.

It was once the opinion of Doctors and lawmakers, that vice should have a certain number of houses and streets allotted to it and that by so doing the spread of the evil would be prevented. These good people forgot that though you may segregate the women, you do not segregate the men who visit them, and again that no system of regulation can ensure that fraction of the prostitutes are certified; so that the general immorality of towns possessing segregated areas is the same, or worse than in other places with the addition of an open vice market opening its doors to the young and unwary of both sexes. It is therefore not surprising that medical opinion in the West is now dead against any system of regulation and segregation of prostituted. Compromise with vice does not pay even on the physical side. The effect of a vice market on the public at large is to lower the standard of sex morality. The result of a vice market seen from the inside is the degradation and semi-slavery of thousands of wretched women, the majority of whom have been brought there by no wish of their own, but who have been procured by fraud, sold as children or born into the life as a member of a caste of prostitutes.

SAD PLIGHT OF A MARRIED GIRL.

Since the Children's Act has been in operation, a certain number of the younger victims have been rescued from brothels and it is possible to get an insight into what goes on by listening to their histories. This is the story of a girl of 15, now in hospital, as a severe case of V.D. She had gone to the Pandharpur Fair with her husband. In the crowd she was separated from him. While she was wandering about, a man asked her what she was looking for and said that he would take her to her husband. She was hurried into a car, rushed to far away railway station, here she was given a drink which had been drugged. When she came to herself she found herself in a train for Bombay. On arrival her demoralization was completed; she was then imprisoned in a brothel for six months. Her body was black with the beatings she had received and she had an open wound on her head. Four other girls who were rescued at the same time have similar tales to tell. These girls were heard crying by the neighbours, but they were afraid to report the matter. The girls themselves speak no language commonly spoken in Bombay, so they could make no appeal. There are ways and ways in which girls are procured for the brothels of Bombay.

To mitigate the evils of the brothel system the Legislation whirh is now in force consists of the Bombay Prostitution Act and the Children's Act. By these Acts it is made illegal for a man to live on the earnings of a prostitute, for anyone to procure women for brothels, and for persons under 18 to be kept in brothels. This sounds quite good, but it is largely inoperative, because, while brothels exist any evasion of the laws can be hidden within their walls. The police admit this, now that the brothel keepers know of the laws against keeping minors, all girls are carefully hidden away, accomplices watch for the police and give warning of their approach, nothing is easier than to smuggle the girl out of a back door into another house and from there take her away to a temporary hiding place. Every prostitute gives part of her earnings to some man. It is impossible to prosecute these men as the women are too terrorized to speak and no reliable witnesses will come forward in court. There is only one remedy for the existing state of things and that is to abolish brothel keeping and sweep away the vice areas.

PURITY OF WOMEN AND SANCTITY OF HOME.

Next Wednesday, a meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall to urge Government to make brothels illegal. I do not say that I hope that you will come to this meeting, I say you must come to it. As Jews you have to uphold the standard of the purity of women and the sanctity of the home which has been your great glory through the ages which has saved you though so small a nation from the contamination of the rotting civilization among which you have lived. The laws against impurity of Israel of old sound harsh to our ears, but her prophets and lawgivers knew that at all costs the Jewish standard of sex morality must be maintained. When the prophets of old sought for imagery describe Israel's unfaithfulness to her God, they described her as a woman who has forgotten her woman's honour.

When society is hopelessly diseased, drastic measures are needed. This proposed abolition of brothels is a surgical operation to cut out a canker from the body of the community. But an operation is not the end but the beginning of cure. You must not think that by getting brothels declared illegal the work will be finished, it will only be begun. In the future building up of a healthier social life, your great work must be that of example, and this you give if you are true to your own great traditions. The Jewish maiden of to-day, in type-writing office or shop or school must remember that she has to uphold the honour of Jewish womanhood. The Jewish man must remember that no double standard of morals is possible. If he wishes that his woman shall follow in the footsteps of the noble Jewish women of old, his own life must be worthy of them, else they too will be dragged down to a lower level. All that can be done as a healthy outlet for the energy and imagination of youth in recreation and art and music must be done. All means must be tried to train the young for decent employment.

Yet one thing more. Among those unhappy ones who are living lives of shame are some Jewesses who have drifted here from other lands. We hope that they may be repatriated, but before this can be done time will elapse. Will you help them by thinking out a scheme by which they can be helped in the meantime?

IN Aid of GUJARAT FLOOD RELIEF
AND
SIR LESLIE WILSON HOSPITAL FUNDS

MARVELLOUS FIRE-WALKING PERFORMANCES

Under the Patronage of the Police Commissioner Mr. Haily.
BY
Prof. SYED HUSSAIN ATASHI (Burmese)
Who have Astonished Spectators in Europe and Turkey.

H. M. KING EMPEROR, GOVERNORS,
Highly placed Officers all have praised with one voice these performances. Science or reason fails to explain the phenomenon.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY
FOR
BOMBAY PUBLIC.

GRANT ROAD, GOWALIA TANK. SITE
OF THE
TUTORIAL HIGH SCHOOL.
Tickets could be had for Rs. 5, 3 & 2
FROM
THE UNIVERSAL IMP. CO.
Shapur House, 114, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort
AND
IMPERIAL CINEMA, Lamington Road.

BOOK YOUR SEATS NOW.

After deduction of expenses and reasonable remuneration, the income will be paid to the Gujarat Relief and Leslie Wilson Funds. The Whole Performance will be carried under the supervision of a responsible Committee. The names of the personnel will be announced hereafter.

BEEJBUND

If one Pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days, positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously, sure to remove Impotency.
ONE PHIAL OF 10 PILLS Rs. 2
(V. P. Charges Extra.)
ARYA VAIDYASRAMAM
3 (C), Bairagimatam Street, Madras.
TESTIMONIAL
Hon. Col. D. Dawespally, Bart. B.A., M.D. L.I.D., Ph D. B.M.S. Principal, Electro Medical College, Madras, writes:—"Beej Bund" which I tried to everal of my patients has given utmost atisfaction in completely eradicating all ymptoms of impotency.

THE PUNJAB EXPRESS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—While thanking you for your courtesy in publishing my letter on the subject of fruitless competition entered into by the G. I. P. running its "Punjab Ltd. Express", it is regrettable that although the result has proved to be so discouraging, as will be seen from the subjoining figures, the G.I.P. should resolutely continue the running. Since the inauguration of the weekly special trains to the Punjab from 7th October to 4th November 1927 (5 weeks) the earnings of the respective Railways are estimated as under:—

G. I. P.—93 Passengers—Approximate costs of working at Rs. 3.40 per train mile, Rs. 28,231; Approximate earnings, Rs. 7,905; Loss Rs. 20,326.

B. B. & C. I.—150 Passengers.—Approximate earnings Rs. 15,783; Approximate costs of working at Rs. 3.40 per train mile, Rs. 14,705; Gain Rs. 1,078.

The above result has been arrived at after calculating the expense of working Return Special by the G. I. P. at Rs. 2.51 per train mile and the empty haulage at 8 annas each a mile for coaches (except Mail-vans) incurred by the B. B. & C. I. which does not run a corresponding Return Special, and on an assumption that all the passengers who travelled by these trains, paid 1st class fares. But as many of them are military officers returning from leave they may be travelling at reduced fares on military warrants an as such, I fear, the loss would be still great in the case of the G. I. P. and little or no gain or perhaps loss in that of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. Such being the case surely there does not appear any wisdom on the part of the G. I. P. administration to launch into so fruitless a competition any more. Should the Railway Companies find any variation in the figures estimated above, I shall be glad to be apprized of the correct earnings and costs of running these trains through the columns of your esteemed journal.—Yours, etc.,

FAIR PLAY.

November 10.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

SHORT COVERING. TRADE BUYING.—FUTURES 49 TO 55 POINTS HIGHER. RANGE 51 POINTS.

New York, Nov. 11.

The New York futures market opened steady and improved on short covering and trade buying. There was absence of selling pressure and prices closed at a rise of 45 to 55 points. Spot prices improved 40 points to 20.25.

The New Orleans market was closed to-day.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York, dated 11th instant:—

January highest 19.93 (at about the close) lowest 19.44 (1037 a.m.)

May closing range 20.21 to 20.25.

Market advanced on Short covering and trade buying. Less pressure.

Reuter:—Market opened firm on unfavourable weather forecast and advanced further on spinners covering shorts.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 11th inst. (3-10 p.m.) from their New York friends—

"Pressure due to overbought speculative position appears over for time being. With trade willing to buy on scale down, better feeling evident."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 11th inst. as under:—

"Think that further advance will encounter renewed liquidation."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 12.

December	19.88
January	19.94
March	20.13
May	20.25
Kuly	20.15
Middling Spot	20.30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 12

January	20.09
March	20.19
Middling Spot	20.00

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 11.

Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U S Ports 61,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 6,000
Day's Exports to the Continent 12,000

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 11.

Bales.

Receipts of Cotton at all U S Ports	392,000
Exports to Great Britain	22,000
Exports to France and the Continent	125,000
Exports to Japan	20,000
Stock of Cotton at U S Ports	2,492,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Towns	1,259,000

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, Nov. 12.

Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	55,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	21,000

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 12.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 62-1/2 lb.
Jan/Feb shipment sellers 49/6.
Barletta Russo, per 62-1/2 lb.—
Jan/Feb shipment sellers 49/3.
Nat, South Australian.—
Nov/Dec shipment sellers 52/6.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels.—
November shipment value 50/6.

LONDON METALS.

London, Nov. 11.

Copper English Best Selected £ 63 1|8.
Copper Braziers £71 1|2.
Yellow Metal £64.
Spelter Hard Indian Brands £22 1|4.
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge £13 5|8.
Tin English Ingots £258 1|2.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 12.

Silver—Market steady.

Spot	26-11/16
Forward	26-1/2

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 12.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4-4-11-1/2

LINSEED OIL.

London, Nov. 11.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt—
29 1|2 Dec Delivery Sellers.
29-6 Jan-April Delivery Sellers.

LIVERPOOL.

BETTER TONE—SPOT COTTON CHEAPER—FUTURES CLOSED 12 TO 17 POINTS LOWER.—SPOT DECLINED 17 POINTS TO 11.04d. PER LB.

Liverpool, Nov. 11.

The Liverpool futures market opened steady at a decline of 13 points but developed into weakness on Continental selling. In the afternoon prices fluctuated with a narrow range and closed 17 to 12 points lower. Middling Spot declined 17 points to 11.04d. per lb.

The Empire cotton futures for Jan. and March closed at 10.50 and 10.46 at a decline of 16 and 17 points respectively. The Egyptian futures closed quiet at a decline of 23 to 15 points lower.

PRIVATE CABLES.—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 11th instant.

(1) Better tone in Liverpool market.

(2) Looks to us differences May and July Liverpool will widen with same

months New York. January Liverpool now about 150 points over January New York and attracting very little cotton, as Spot Cotton in Liverpool is considerably cheaper than Southern offers. We recommend BUY May Liverpool SELL May New York.

Hornby Hemelryk and Co':—Good trade buying. Cold weather predicted South and West.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.s Report: Market early advanced yesterday on unfavourable weather forecast. Later there was good buying of "futures" by spinners and active covering by recent "shorts."

SUGAR MARKET NEWS.

Liverpool, Nov. 11.

Following cable is received by Messrs. Drennan and Co. from Liverpool:—

New York cables sugar absence. Hedge covering causing easier market.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 12

November	10.69
December	10.67
January	10.67
February	10.64
March	10.65
April	10.63
May	10.64
June	10.60
July	10.57
August	10.45
September	10.33
October	10,21
November	10.16
Middling Spot	11.21

SALES.

Liverpool, Nov. 12.

Bales.

Sales at Liverpool	3,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Nov. 11.

Bales.

Total Cotton Actual Export	2,000
Total Cotton Forwarded to Consumers	62,000
Total Cotton Imports	48,000
Total Cotton Stocks	991,000
Actual Week's Sales	31,920

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 11.

Scinde Good	7.90 —.15
Scinde Fully Good	8.10 —.15
Scinde Fine	8.30 —.15
Bengal Good	7.90 —.15
Bengal Fully Good	8.10 —.15
Bengal Fine	8.30 —.15
Oomra Good	8.55 —.15
Oomra Fully Good	8.80 —.15
Oomra Fine	9.05 —.15
Broach Good	9.15 —.15
Broach Fully Good	9.45 —.15
Broach Fine	9.75 —.15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 12

November	18.29
December	18.44
January	18.62
February	18.62
March	18.70
April	18.70
May	18.70
June	18.63
July	18.62
August	18.62
September	18.62
October	18.62
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	18.95

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 12.

Scinde, Good	8.10
Scinde, Fully Good	8.30

BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 12.

Reported damage to crop. Rains in Berar Khandesh and Broach. Heavy buying. Market ruled strong.

Bombay, Nov. 12.

Reports of damage to cotton crop in Berar Khandesh and Broach districts caused firm buying by speculators. Prices opened for Broach A. M. delivery at Rs. 390 and steadily rose to Rs. 400 on continued short covering and speculative purchases—Quotations at 4-15 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A. M. 390, 401-8, 390, 401-8.
Oomra D. J. 367, 371-8. 367, 371-8.
Bengal D. J. 328, 330. 328, 330.

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened 22 points higher the forward market could not open owing to weather being too cold.

The attendance was poor and there was absence of Marwari Jobbers and regular trading was impossible. Quotations in Marwari Bazar at 6 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A. M.	399
Oomra D. J.	370
Bengal D. J.	329

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Nov. 12.

Nov.	236.20 plus 2.10
Feb.	246.40 plus 3.40
May	250.20 plus 3.00

Messrs. P. Chrystal Co.'s report:—

In the local market Broach is now Rs. 397/ owing to the up-country rains. The most serious reports are from the Moglai and Khandesh districts while the Berars have also had a certain amount. Until we hear more about the rains, we cannot express any opinion.

Messrs. Breul and Co's Report:—

This morning our market opened at Rs. 390/ in response to the recovery in America yesterday and has since advanced to Rs. 394 on general buying due to prevailing weather conditions. If similar conditions to those prevailing locally have spread to any extent to the Cotton growing districts, then the quality of the crop must suffer but the rain here has certainly not been heavy enough to effect the ultimate outturn.

Yesterday the ready market was quiet and business also limited.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Nov. 12.

100 A. Damodar Akot	373
100 " Mulkapur	375
100 " Jalgaon	372
100 Mithabhai Nathoo Harthas	336
100 Currimbhoy, Secundrabad	330
100 Colaba Land Parbhani	378
100 Ital India and Co. Hapur	341
100 Tata and Co. Arnold	338

Saturday Room Rate was closed.

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, Nov. 12.

Bales.

Friday's Receipts	3,628
Friday's Exports	1,805
Receipts from 1st Sept.	126,191
Receipts same time last year	82,475
Exports from 1st Sept.	123,149
Exports same time last year	67,857
Stock of Cotton on 10th Nov.	213,924
Stock same time last year	217,844

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 12.

	Ready Mill Terms New	Delivery Contract Nov.	Dec.
Bengal Superime MG	350		
Bengal Fine MG	340	+6	+6
Bengal FG. MG.	330		
Sindh-Punjab Fine MG.	340		
Sindh-Punjab FG. MG.	330		
Wardha-Hingt. Fine MG.	390		
Nagpur Fine MG.	390	+26	+21
Yeotmal Fine MG.	330		
Arvi Fine MG.	380	+17	+11/2
Amraoti Fine MG.	375		
Khamgaon-Akola Fine MG.	370	+7/8	+3
Mulkapur Fine MG.	365		
Khandesh Fine MG.	365	+3	—3
Muthia Fine MG.	360/62		—5
Nanded/Purna Best Quality	385		
Purna Average Quality	365		
Parbhmai/Sajlu Average Quality.			
Indore Ujjain.			
Burwah Sanavad.			
		March	
Broach Fine MG.		+14/5	
Broach FG. MG.			
Westerns Good MG.	390		
Westerns HG.			
Cambodia Fine MG.	430		
Miraj/Sangli FG. MG.	410		
Compta FG. MG.	410		
Dhollera FG. MG.			
Kadi/Viramgam FG. MG.			

Scinde, Fine	8.50
Bengal, Good	8.10
Bengal, Fully Good	8.30
Bengal, Fine	8.50
Oomra, Good	8.75
Oomra, Fully Good	9.00
Oomra, Fine	9.25
Broach, Good	9.35
Broach, Fully Good	9.65
Broach, Fine	9.95

EXCHANGE

Bombay, Nov. 12.

Bank's selling T T 1/5 15|16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32
LONDON—
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 7/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32
Tone of Exchange.—Quiet market.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 910
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 960
Bank's buying D D 945
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 126 1/4
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P. 122 3/4
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 137 5/4
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 173 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 155
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D 275 1/2
London—Gold per oz.—Ready 84.11 1/2
London Silver per oz.—Ready 26.8
London Silver per oz Forward 26-5
Tone of Silver.—Steady. India bought China sold. Market closed with buyers at to-day's price. Although fairly quiet think some rise possible.
American Cross Rate 4.87.5/16
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.05

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 12.

3 Months 4 11/32 per cent.
6 Months 4.7/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 1-3/4 per cent.
One month 2-1/4 per cent.
Three months 3 per cent.
Six months 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Easy.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 12.

Interest Day to Day Loans 2-7/8 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans. 3-1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-11/32 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4.15/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London Nov. 12.

T T Berlin on London 20.42.5/8.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.07-1/2.
T T Brussels on London Unquoted.
T T Madrid on London 28.62
T T Milan on London 89.57
T T Berne on London 26.26.
T T Paris on London 124.05
T T London on Prague 163.34.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York. 12.

Demand Bills 487.06

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 11.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb Spot 5-5|8 Sellers.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Nov. 11.

Since our last report dated 4th instant our market took a sudden turn to rise and with stronger advices from Java and continent and the present prices being very low there were many buyers and with large demand for ready sugars a large business has been done by Importers in all shipments viz November-December at 14s. to 14s. 6d. and January-March at Rs. 9-8-0 to 9-13-0 all I free Bombay Harbour terms. A fair business has also been done in New Crop Javas July-September shipment at Rs. 9-8-0 to Rs. 9-11-0 F. B. H. z

Karachi and Calcutta have reported better markets with fair business doing.

Java reported a strong market with large demand from India and prices have been advanced from 14 3|4 gilder to 15 1|2 gilders but since two days the demand has fallen off and prices have eased a little.

London Terminals reported highest on the 9th instant quoting 14s. 2 1|4d., 16s. 2 1|2d. and 16s. 6d. for December, March and May and reported lowest an 5th inst. quoting 13s. 10 1|2d., 15s. 10 1|2d. and 16s. 1 1|2d. for same positions.

American Terminals reported highest on the 9th instant quoting 2.90, 2.84 and 2.91 for December, March and May and reported lowest on the 5th instant quoting 2.84, 2.80 and 2.87 for same positions.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks.:—

T. M. A. Rs. 14-12-0 14s. 3d. F. B. Harbour Stocks 200,000 Bags.

T. M. A. October 14s. 2d.

T. M. A. November 14s. 3d.

T. M. A. Jan.-Mar. Rs. 9-11-0, equal to 14s. 6d.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 112.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 11th inst.

Wheat	3,803	cwts.
Linseed	589	,,
Gingeliyseeds	1,619	,,
Poppyseed	84	,,
Groundnuts	18,735	,,
Castorseed	6,659	,,
Rice	22,582	,,
Myrabollams	2,684	,,
Cottonseed	15,782	,,
Mowraseed	275	,,
Gram	3,745	,,
Joowar	25	,,
Maize	12	,,
Barley	10	,,
Bajree	1,433	,,
Coal	2,435	tons.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

MILL SHARES EASY ON LIQUIDATIONS.

IRON SHARES QUIET

Bombay, Nov. 12.

MILL SHARES:—

Repodts of rains and higher prices for raw Cotton, induced firm opening for Cotton Mill shares at a rise of Rs. 2-1/2 to Rs. 5/ there was absence of orders and prices declined on bulls unloading. The general tendency for Mill shares appears steady but the holders are inclined to sell on trong markets. Thus it appears that the prices may fluctuate within a narrow range for some time, but there is no room for any marked improvement.

MISCELLANEOUS:—

Tata Iron shares opened firm but declined on long liquidation. Indian Cement, Katni Cement, Bundi and Bombay Burmah shares were steady.

SECURITIES:—

The securities market ruled quiet.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m. 81-4.
Baroda (100-50) 14 p.c. 92/8.
Central Co-operative Pd. (50) 2 p.c. 64.
Central (5) p.c. 26-6.
Eastern (£10-5) 8 p.c. 83.
Imperial (100) 1442-8.
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c 357/8.
Union (5) Rs. 3-12.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 36-4.
Central India Mining (10) 26-4.
India Cement 250 (O) 219-6.
Katni Cement 250 (O) 208-12.
Katni Cement (40) (D) 700.
Punjab Cement (D) 9-12.
Punjab Cement (P) 14-12.
Shivrajpur (10) 51.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 905.
Central Provinces (100) 5-1|2 p.c. 105.
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 100/8.
Gujarat (100) 5 p.c. 94.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 102.
Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 88-8.
Mandla Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 78/8.
Mymensingh (100) 5 p.c 98.
Paehora Jamnur (100) 5 p.c. 89.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 98.
Sialkot Narrowal (100) 5-1|2 p.c. 107 xd.
Sind Light (100) 112 p.c. 142|8.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1|2 p.c. 712-8.
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 86.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 92.
Surat Electric (O) 700 6 p.c. 93
Andhra Valley (O) (1000) 4 p.c. 827/8.
Andhra Valley P (1000) 7 p.c. 1025.
Bombay Tramways (O) 2-1|2 p.c. 142-8 xd.
Surat Electric P 102 (50) 6-1|2 p.c. 93.
Tata Hydro Elec (O) (100) 1073-12.
Tata Power P. (1,000) 850.
Tata Power O (1,000) 532/8.
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 107.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 175.
Harvey and Shahapathy (500) Rs. 1115.
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (200) 25, 95, 220.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 240.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 885.
New Mofussil (400) Rs. 640.
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20, 575.
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 540.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS. (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10 402/8 xd.
Apollo (30) 6.
Berar Mills (200) 20 140
Bombay Cotton Mfg (200) 25, 95, 325
Bombay Dyeing (200) 25, 988-12.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 12/8 550.
Central India P. (Nagpur) (100) 12-50|4.
Century (100) 482-8.
Crescent (100) 206-4.
Colaba Mills 143-12.
Dawn (250) 80, 705.
David (300) 245.
E. D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paid) Rs. 0-14-0
Edward Sassoon (100) nil, 122/8.
Fazulbhoy Mill (200) 958/12.
Framji Petit (1,000) 550.
Globe (100) 30-10.
Elphinstone (100) nil 17/4.
Gokak Mills 133-12
Indore Malwan (100) 365.
Indian Dying and Bleaching (100) 11 262/8.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 50.
Kasturchand (500) 28/4.
Kohinoor (500) nil, 370.
Luxmi Cotton (1000) 6800.
Madhavji Dharamsey (100) 115.
Manekji Petit (100) 1750.
Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 600.
Mysore (60) 20 p.c. 140.
Meyer Sassoon (160) 85.
Morarji Gocu das (1,000) 50, 2050.
New Great Mills 325.
Pabaney Mill 200, 281-4.
Pearl Mill 250, 590.
173 Simplex 73, 180.
Swadeshi (100) 523/12.
Phoenix (100) 427/8
Simplex (100) 182-8.
Sassoon Cotton (100) 10.
Sassoon Silk (50) 3 1|2 78-8.
Sholapur (1,000) 200, 8,208.
Sir Barucha Mills 100) 12.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 10, 523-12.
Swan Mills (100) 16, 152-8
Tata Oil Mills (100) 36.
Vishnu Cotton (O) Rs. 3100.
Vishnu Cotton P. (599) 7 p.c. 625.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown (pd) 311-4.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 5.

SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov 12.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper 76 4.6
4 per cent Conversation Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 3|10
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 94/3
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/6
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100/12
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/12
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102/15
5 per cent (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 107/4
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/13
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 104/9
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 105/13
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/3
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/4
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 85/8
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 102/8
Forward rates. 17th Nov Sett.
3-1/2 Rupee Paper Rs. 76/4 1945/55 Rs. 107.3-6.
Tone of Market:—Featureless.

B. Burma T. Corporation 1251 Rs. 712-8.
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid X.D. 267/8.
Bombay Steam O. (250) 211-4.
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 230 xd.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 4 p.c. 46-4.
British Burma Petroleum 5-10.
Belapur Co. (75 pd.) 24.
Burmah Corporation (10) 8/12.
Empire of India Life (500-125 1800.
Jost Engineering (50/ p.c. 160.
Kemp (200) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 365.
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) 17-8.
Oriental Govt Securities Life Assurance. 200|100 (pd.) p.c. 2200.
Port Canning (1000) Rs. 650.
Scindia Steam (15) 17/6.
Tata 1st Preference 134 xd. 134.
Tata Constructions (30) 58.
Tata Iron (2nd) (100) 90-4.
Tata Iron (O) (75) 60-10.
Tata Iron Def. (80) 220.
Telephone Co. (5) 42/4.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 12

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Nov/Dec shipment sellers £8-12-6.
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Nov/Dec shipment sellers £18-5
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Nov/Dec shipment quoted £19-17-6.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 12

Java Sugar Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25. C. and F. Calcutta.—
Nov/Dec per cwt. 14-5/ 14/5-1/4.
Jar/March per cwt. 14/6
July/Sept per cwt 14/3.
C. & F. Bombay.—
Nov/Dec per cwt. 14/7.
C. & F. Karachi.—
Nov/Dec per cwt. 14/7-3/4.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Nov. 12.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—
December delivery buyers 29/1-1/2.
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—
Jan/Apl delivery buyers 29/6.

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 12.

Linseed Calcutta, ton.—
Nov/Dec shipment sellers £17-1-13.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Dec/Jan shipment sellers £17-1-3.
Linseed, La Plata c.i.f. ton.—
Jan/Feb shipment Hull sellers £15.3.9.
Linseed, Bombay ton.—
Nov/Dec shipment nominal £17-15.

COFFEE.

New York. Nov. 12

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot 14-1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 12.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb, Spot 1/5 5/8 sellers.

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions (IV of 1927) are required to attend at the High Court on Monday morning, the 14th instant at 11 o'clock (S.T.)

SECONDARY TEACHERS' CERTIFICATE.

A course of lectures for teachers preparing for the S. T. C. Examination will be given by the Staff of the Secondary Training College beginning on Tuesday, 15th November, at 6 p.m. The lectures will be held in the College Demonstration Hall. All teachers are invited to attend.

BAND AT THE CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. W. H. Scott, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Rly. Regt. A F I will play the following programme of Music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day commencing at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.)

MAKE BROTHELS ILLEGAL.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Vigilance Association and 30 other Associations on Wednesday, 16th November 1927, at 6-15 p.m. at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to urge Government, among other things, to make brothels illegal. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Kt., M. L. A., will preside and among the speakers will be Mr. M. R. Jayakar, M. L. A., Mr. W. H. Neilson (Chairman, Bombay Port Trust), Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart., Mr. R. P. Masani and Miss I. M. Dickinson.

KALAWANTA SAMUHA.

The general meeting of the Kalawanta Samuha will be held on Sunday, the 20th November, 1927, at 4-0 p.m. (S. T.) at Velingkar's Hall, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, when all the members of the Samuha are requested to be present:—(1) To consider the desirability of reviving the Kalawanta Samuha Fund. (2) To consider the letter from Gomantakiya Bal Sanrakshaka Mandal, Bombay. (3) Any other business that may be brought forward with the permission of the chairman.

HOUSING OF GOVERNMENT PEONS.

A meeting of Government Peons residing in Reay Road Camp was held on Sunday morning under the presidency of Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, when serious objection was raised by the members of the Union to the notice served by Government on 96 quarters occupied by over 400 souls for removing them from the present place to Naigaum Development Chawls.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted and communicated to Government: "That this meeting of the members of Preventive department staying at Reay Road Camp deeply regret the action of Government in removing them from Reay Road to Naigaum without any ground whatsoever and earnestly request Government to give them housing facilities at the same place where they have been living for the last 23 years, as the same is not only convenient to them but also no solid reason has been advanced by Government for asking them to vacate the same."

VILE-PARLE SANSKRIT PATHASHALA.

Under the auspices of the above institution a public meeting was held at Vile-Parle in the premises of Gorwal Bramhaniwas on Sunday last the 6th instant at 9 a.m. when Sir Lallubhai Samaldas Mehta, C.I.E., presided.

After a prayer from the students Sir Lallubhai occupied the chair and delivered a speech, in which he narrated his wide experience as a Sanskrit scholar and advised the students to take prominent part in learning and work diligently so that what he called the mother language will shine in India by the efforts of the Working Committee. He said he was glad to learn that this place was given free of charge, specially for the ever use of this Sanskrit Pathashala.

ANOTHER WALKING RACE.

The Y. M. C. A. have arranged for another Walking Race on Saturday, 26th November which will be open to all comers. The Race will commence at 6 a.m. the distance being about 10 miles. The start will be made from the Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba, the course being along Queen's Road, Hughes Road, Warden Road, Pedder Road and back via Hughes Road and Queen's Road finishing at the Y. M. C. A. Tennis Courts opposite the Cooperage. The entrance fee is Re. 1 (non-Members Re. 1-8-0) Silver cups will be given to the first three home. The 4th, 5th and 6th men will get silver medals if they finish within 10 minutes of the winner. There will be time bronze medals for all those who finish the course.

The entries which will close by noon on Monday, 21st may be sent to the Secretary, Y. M. C. A., 12, Wodehouse Road, Fort from whom rules, etc. can be obtained.

MR. UPSON JOINS THE "LIGHT"

Mr. D. G. Upson has joined the staff of the "Light" of Lahore as leader-writer. He was for long Editor of "Muslim Outlook."

BOMBAY WOMEN ON EDUCATION.

CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Women's Committee on Educational Reform, a Conference on Education will be held on Friday, the 25th and Saturday the 26th of this month from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m. (S. T.) at the Malabari Memorial Hall, Seva Sadan, Gamdevi. Miss Mrinalini Chattopadhyaya, B.A. (Cantab), Principal of the New High School for Girls will preside. This will be the 2nd conference of its kind in Bombay.

One of the suggestions made by the All-India Conference of Women on Education held last January in Poona, was to organise local committees in its constituent centres to carry out the resolutions of the conference as far as possible according to the local conditions. Accordingly a Committee of Bombay Women was organised representative of various institutions connected with women's activities. This Committee has been doing its work since last March under the Chairmanship of Dr. Miss Kashibai Nowrange, who represented the Bombay Women's Council on the Committee. Three Sub-Committees were appointed to consider the following problems.

(1) Text Books in Primary Schools (2) Medical Inspection in Primary Schools (3) the existing system of Examination in schools. The Committee also approached the authorities of several High Schools for Girls in the Presidency to ask them if they would be prepared to train students for the Diploma in Domestic Science. if such a Diploma were to be instituted by the University of Bombay. From favourable answers received from several schools, the Committee has already approached the Syndicate of the University requesting them to take necessary steps to institute a Diploma in Domestic Science. In future the Committee hopes to take up problems dealing with secondary education, question dealing with the hostels for girl students, etc., It is the ambition of the Committee to help the progress of education, specially of girls' education. The Conference to be held this month will deal with the question about primary education only. Four papars will be read on the following subjects:—

(1) Curriculum and Text Books in Primary Schools by Miss R. Reuben, B.A., Principal, Bene Israelite Girls' School.

(2) Medical Inspection and Physical Education in Primary Schools by Dr. Miss Jerbanu Mistri, L. M. & S.

(3) Examination System in Primary Schools by Miss S. Dallas, M. A., Lady Supdt., Municipal Schools.

(4) Education of the Defectives and Delinquents by Miss Katherine Davis, B.A. (London).

Eminent Educationists, both men and women, have been asked to take part in the discussion that will follow each paper. The discussion will be open to public.

It is earnestly hoped that those who are interested in Education will part in the Conference and make it a success.

"PAYAM-I-TALEEM."

ANNIVERSARY NUMBER.

We have received a neatly printed and well got up Anniversary Number of the "Payam-i-Taleem", the Urdu fortnightly conducted by the Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi. 29th October is the foundation day of the Jamia and every year on this day the Payam Taleem brings out a special number.

The number under review opens with a lengthy message to the workers and students of the Jamia by Maulana Abdul Majid, B.A., Editor of the "Sach." Khwaja Gulama Sayyadain, M.Ed. (Leeds), of the Muslim University of Aligarh, has discussed the relation between Education and Life. Mr. Ramchandran, a former student of Vishava-Bharati, has drawn a picture of the "Indian Poets" ideal institution and has also described the ideals of the great poet, Mr. Abdul Hameed Zubairi's article on the "Ancient Educational System in Greece," and Qazi Mohamed Saeed's article which deals with the development on education in India, are also worth reading. Mr. Yousuff Husein Khan in his "Letter from Italy" describes his tour on the Continent and his comparison of Switzerland to Kashmir is interesting. He holds that Nature has not been so bountiful in the case of the former as she has been in that of the latter.

The Children's Pages contain as usual short stories, riddles and such other interesting things. Khwaja Abdul Hai, the well-known commentator of the Holy Quran, has written an article in very simple Urdu on how the Prophet treated children.

LADIES AT PLAY

Intriguing characterizations may be the soul of cinema entertainment, but there's no law against combining with them a high-powered plot, full of punches and surprises and so First National's comedy-drama, "Ladies at Play," is packing the Royal Opera House this week. Doris Kenyon and Lloyd Hughes have the featured roles.

At least eight characterizations in this picture are splendid; the sort that are at once human but so different that they stand out in the spectator's memory. The plot is gripping from initial flicker to the final "fade," with its fast-moving comedy, contrasting touches of pathos, genuine drama, thrills and surprises, all building upward to a real smash at the climax.

GREAT CAST.

Philo McCollough, Louise Fazenda, Virginia Lee Corbin, Hallam Cooley, John Patrick and Ethel Wales support the leads. The story deals with the heroine's inheritance of six million dollars with a very embarrassing proviso—that she must marry a man who meets the approval of her spinster aunts in order to get the money.

And the aunts, disgruntled because they didn't figure in the will, make the heroine do a daring trick to outwit them. It's a real punch, that trick—don't miss seeing it!

BACKING UP MAHATMAJI

CRUSADE AGAINST UNTOUCHABILITY

BOMBAY S. INDIANS ACTIVE

The South Indians in Bombay are in right earnest in their attempt to present a decent purse to Mahatma Gandhi towards the fund he is organising towards anti-untouchability work in South India. That the resentment against the scourge in the Hindu Society has reached its breaking point is demonstrated by the meeting of the South Indians of West Mahim and Matunga on Sunday morning. Mr. R. Krishna Iyer presided. All those present felt equally the inequity which exists in its worst form in Kerala and were unanimous in their denunciation of this crime against humanity.

Every one was anxious to contribute his mite to add to the sinews of war that Mahatma Gandhi was organising. Impassioned speeches were made on the question which was described as one of the vital national problems which required the greatest attention of the reforms. The evolution of a greater India for which all were working would in no small measure depend upon the eradication of this evil in the Hindu Society, said one of the speakers who was loudly applauded.

The meeting was a great success and there was enthusiasm throughout.

BACKING UP MAHATMAJI.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed.

1. This meeting of the South Indians residing in West Matunga and Mahim (Bombay) wishes to express its heartfelt thanks and gratitude to Mahatma Gandhi for having decided to fight against the canker of untouchability which is eating into the very vitals of the nation, in Kerala and Tamil Nadu and promises to render him all possible moral and material support in his work.

2. This meeting requests Mahatma Gandhi not to retrace his steps from his present attempt until this menace is completely wiped out from the Hindu Society and promises to stand by his side in all weather.

3. This meeting hereby appoints the following committee to collect funds and present Mahatma Gandhi with a purse when he comes to Bombay next time in conjunction with other similar organizations in Bombay.

1. N. N. Menon, 2. K. C. Achuthan Nair, 3. M. Krishnan Menon, 4. N. P. Menon and 5. K. N. Ramier.

LOCAL COMMITTEES.

Mr. R. Krishna Iyer in concluding the proceedings of the meeting explained why a general public meeting of the South Indians was not held as a beginning. He wanted in the first instance to organise small local committees for the different areas to carry out the work in earnest. He said that after forming such local committees in all he areas, it was his intention to form a Central Committee and then call a public meeting. He hoped that beginning made would be crowned with success. It was generally agreed that a rupee fund should be started.

After a vote of thanks to the President the meeting terminated.

YOUNG MUSLIMS OF BROACH

EFFORTS AT MASS EDUCATION

BROACH, Nov. 10.

A meeting of the Young Men's Muslim Association of Broach was held in the building of the Pioneer High School under the Presidency of Mr. Huseinuddin Nuruddin, the Chief Kazi of Broach. The chief work done in the meeting was to pass the rules and regulations and to appoint the office-bearers for one year. The rules after reading before the members were unanimously passed and the following persons are appointed as office-bearers.

President: Kazi Saheb Huseinuddin N. Vice-President: M. Mohmed Musa Kiledar, Treasurer and Chairman: E. A. Patel B. A., Secretary: B. R. Raj, the founder of the Association. Joint Secretary: Pahimkhan Talati.

Managing Committee:—

President, Vice-President, Secretary, Joint Secretary and the following members:—

(1) Mr. Alibhai E. Patel, B.A., LL.B., Pleader.

(2) Mr. Gulammohmed, A. Munshi, B.A. LL.B., Pleader.

(3) Mr. Abdulkader Nagdawala.

The chief object of this Association is to spread mass education in Muslims and to awake Muslims to their duty. It has recently opened a reading-room for public.

UNITY PROPOSALS ENDORSED

SUBASH BOSE APPEALS FOR UNITY

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

The Unity proposals were discussed at a public meeting convened by the Bengal Hindu Sabha this evening at the Shraddhanda Park. Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mitra and others addressed the meeting and Mr. Nirendranath Dutta presided.

The resolution passed at the meeting endorsed the main principle of the resolution passed by the All-India Congress Committee but suggested certain verbal changes, which will be put before the Congress at Madras.

In response to repeated demands from the public, Mr. Subash Bose addressing said Hindus and Muslims had enough opportunities to fight among themselves during the last two or three years. It was time they had cried halt. They spoke of Hindu rights, Muslim rights and Christian rights. He wanted to know if any enslaved people had any rights to call them their own.

He appealed for unity between these two communities and said when they once non-co operated with the Government they should not seek their interference in regard to their music and their processions.—Free Press.

NO MARRIAGE WITHOUT MONEY

LOVE LOR YOUTH HANGS HIMSELF

For the love of a girl whom he could not possibly marry without money, Bansa a love-lorn domestic servant (26) committed suicide on Saturday. The door of his room was forced open by the police and Bansa was found lifeless hanging by a rope.

An enquiry was opened by the City Coroner into this tragedy on Sunday when Meherwanji Jehangirji Vakil, a landed proprietor residing at Badamwadi, the master of the unfortunate youth, gave evidence.

Witness said that the deceased was his servant for two years and was living in a room on the ground floor of his house. About six months ago the deceased came to him and asked for a loan of Rs. 500 saying that he was madly in love with a girl whom he wanted to marry. Witness regretted he could not advance the loan. "Since that day he became very rowdy and did not care for his job. I tried to keep him but his behaviour became unendurable and I was obliged to dispense with his services on Wednesday, the 9th instant."

The Coroner: Where did he live after he was dismissed?

Witness: He continued to live in the same room.

Witness further said that on Friday the deceased closed himself in his room. On Saturday a servant woman looked in the room through a hole in the door and found the deceased hanging by a rope. The police were called in and the door was forced open. Bansa was cold and lifeless.

On medical evidence the jury returned a verdict of death due to asphyxiation by suicidal hanging.

NO SWARAJ FROM COMMISSION

BABU BHAGWANDAS' OPINION

BENARES, Nov. 12.

Interviewed by a representative of Free Press of India, Babu Bhagwandas said he was pleased at the composition of the Statutory Commission as it had made even the Liberals to non-co-operate with the Government. Swaraj, he said, would be attained by our own inner strength and we ought not to look Royal Commissions and committees for our Swaraj.—Free Press.

LUCKNOW MUNICIPALITY.

MUSLIM COUNCILLORS RESIGN AGAIN

LUCKNOW, Nov. 12.

The Muslim members of the Lucknow Municipality have once again sent in their resignations yesterday in obedience to the order of the Miland Committee for not being granted permission to hold the annual Miland Sherif in the Aminabad Park.

The Councillors will offer themselves for re-election and will resign their seats till their demand is satisfied.—Free Press.

RECEPTION TO AFGHAN KING

BOMBAY MUSLIMS' PREPARATIONS

A large and representative meeting of the Muslims of Bombay was held on Sunday evening in the Anjumane Islam Hall to consider means to accord H. M. the King of Afghanistan a hearty reception on his arrival in Bombay in the middle of December next. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola presided.

The chairman suggested that the arrangement in regard to the reception should be left to the discretion of the committee which was a large and influential one. The meeting therefore appointed a committee empowering the chairman and the honorary secretaries to call a meeting of the committee at an early date.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah moved the following resolution which was agreed to:—In view of the desire of the Mussalmans of Bombay to offer a most cordial welcome to His Majesty the King of Afghanistan during his forthcoming visit, a committee be appointed to take all the necessary steps for the purpose.

The committee consisted of more than a hundred names which also included Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Mohmed Yusuf, Mr. A. M. Kajiji, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Sirdar Suleman Kassum Mitha, Mr. M. H. Dehdasty, Mr. H. A. Lalji, Khan Bahadur Kurtay, Syed Munawar and others.

AN ARABIC UNIVERSITY.

Mr. Fazal Muraj and Maulana Shaukat Ali were appointed Hon. Secretaries. Kazi Rahimtoola suggested the committee to establish a University in Arabic to perpetuate the visit of the distinguished guest.

GLOOMY BOMBAY

The weather in Bombay continued to be funny on Sunday though the intensity of the storm in the sea had slightly subsided. The Port Signal Station had hoisted No. 3 signal which indicated squally weather instead of Signal No. 7 the previous day which was a caution of danger to the mariners. On Sunday morning there was a fine sunshine but after 4 p.m. clouds began to gather and again wore appearance of a stormy monsoon day. The sudden change in the weather has brought an unprecedented sickness in the city and hundreds of children and aged persons are down in bed mostly suffering from cold and cough.

THE WEATHER

RAIN ALMOST UNIVERSAL

SIMLA, Nov. 13.

The Arabian sea storm crossed the coast this morning between Bombay and Ratnagiri and now lies as a deep depression over Bombay Deccan. It has caused squally weather, and strong winds on and off Konkan and Kathiawar coasts, and has given widespread rain over the belt of country extending from Konkan to South United Provinces, with heavy rain at Bombay. Local rain is also reported from Madras South-East and Tennasserim.

Chief amounts are: Port Blair and Victoria Point, three-quarters, Jhansi three-quarters, Indore two, Nowgong, Akola three-quarters, Amraoti half, Khandwa two, Hoshangabad and Saugor one and a half, Pachmarhi one, Parachinar three-quarters, Surat two, Bombay five, Ratnagiri one and half, Marmagoa three-quarters, Malegaon and Ahmednagar one and a half, Poona and Aurangabad one, Parbhani three-quarters, Tinnevelly one, Kodaikanal and Cuddappah half, and Nellore one and a half.

Forecast:—Increase in the United Provinces and North Hyderabad. Extension in East Central Provinces and into East Rajputana and decrease in Konkan. Heavy rainfall owing to north-easterly movement of the storm. The moderately heavy rain previously forecasted for Gujerat is now unlikely.—A. P.

G. I. P. RAILWAY WORKMEN'S UNION

The following resolutions were passed by the General Mass Meeting of the Members of the above Union held on 6th November 1927 in Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parel:—

(1) Leave:—This meeting of the Workshop employees of the G. I. P. Railway earnestly requests the Railway Board to extend also to the workmen on daily or monthly wages equal privilege of leave as at present allowed to the members of traffic staff in order to bring them on a par with the other Railway servants and also to pay them for the Gazetted Holidays as absence on such occasion is compulsory. (2) Time Scale and increase:—This meeting further resolves that time scale be introduced at an early date to give the men benefit of regular annual promotions except when disqualified for want efficiency or misconduct. (3) Victimisations and wrongful dismissals:—This meeting urges upon the Government to pass Legislation appointing Committee consisting of the representatives of the Union and Railway company to investigate into the number of justification or otherwise of the grossly large number of dismissals of workmen as a result of corrupt practices on the part of superior staff. (4) Passes:—This meeting of Railway workshop men earnestly requests the Government to ask the Railways to issue free complimentary passes to its employees when attending meetings of Executive Committee Sessions of all Railway Men Federation, All India Trade Union Congress and similar other Provincial Committee Meetings of Trade Unions. (5) Workmen's Compensation Act:—This meeting further requests the Government to so amend the Indian Workmen's Compensation Act as to allow the injured person full pay during his period of detention in hospital as the act of compensation in cases of minor injuries does not even cover up the loss caused to the men by absence from duty.

JAPANESE MARINES REACH HANKOW

CHINESE POPULATION PANIC-STRICKEN.

GENERAL TANGSENGCHI FLEES TO JAPAN.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Hankow.—General Tangsengchi who was recently seeking to restore his flagging prestige by marching to Changsha reached the end of his resources and fled, it is believed, to Japan, leaving the town without a commander. The Chinese population panic-stricken flocked to the foreign concessions. The latter were again barricaded. Japanese marines have landed.—Reuter.

"FIRST OPPORTUNITY FOR SIKHS"

SIRDAR TARASINGH'S VIEW

AMRITSAR, Nov. 11.

With reference to the appointment of a Statutory Commission, Sardar Tarasingh of Moga, ex-M.L.C., said:—The enquiry by the present Commission may very well be described as the first opportunity for Sikhs to present their case for any further concessions. Thus, a course of boycott of the Commission will be most harmful to our community. Owing to the sharp communal cleavage, it is hardly possible that the contemplated boycott will be effective since the Mahomedans, and some other minority communities cannot desist from advancing their respective claims for increased representation. Therefore, as long as communal or proportionate representation is to remain in this country, Sikhs should under no circumstances allow themselves to be made mere scape goats of a political deluge culminating in the form of the suggested boycott of the Commission.—A. P.

SUNNI CONFERENCE'S REACTIONARY ADVICE

BOMBAY, Nov. 12.

At a meeting of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Sunni Conference last night in Patka Building, Bhendi Bazar, presided over by Maulana Ahmad Mukhtar Siddiqi Sahib, President of Jameeatul Ulama, Bombay Presidency the following resolution was passed after a heated discussion:

The Mussalmans of India should not boycott the Royal Commission on Reforms but should lay their claims before it for safe-guarding Muslim interests.

The resolution was moved by Maulana Nazir Ahmad Khajandi, editor of "Ghalib," Bombay, and Secretary, Jameeatul Ulama, Bombay Presidency and supported by Maulana Anis Ahmad.—A. P.

SWARAJIST SUCCESS AT HOWRAH

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.

The special requisition meeting of the Howrah Municipality called for this morning to consider censure motion on the Chairman was dropped on the suggestion of Mr. B. P. Pain (Swarajist) on the grounds (1) The Congress Municipal Party would have the Executive Officer shortly, (2) in view of the approach of general election, electors should decide the issue and (3) recently the Swarajists carried their motion on the administration report which amounted to censure motion.—Free Press.

MILL AGENT ACQUITTED

Mr. Harivallabhdas Kalidas, Managing Agents of Shri Ambica Mills, Ahmedabad and Selling Agents of the Bengal Laxmi Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., Calcutta, has been honourably acquitted by the Police Commissioner of Calcutta.

KNOCKED DOWN BY ELECTRIC TRAIN

While trespassing the railway lines near the Byculla Yard, Maruti Gopal, a Hindu aged 37 was knocked down by an electric train on Saturday morning. He received fatal injuries and was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died the same evening. At an inquest held on Sunday the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

NEWS IN BRIEF

News has been received that Southampton Air Force flying-boats have arrived safely at Bushire in the Persian Gulf at ten minutes past eleven this morning (local time).—A. P.

The Commander-in-Chief inspected today the detachment of the Tenth Baluch Regiment, two battalions of the Nayar Brigade, and the Cavalry and Artillery Detachment of the Travancore State.—A. P.

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INDIAN NATIONAL AGENCY,

146, FLEET ST. LONDON, ENGLAND.

The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1927.

THE ONLY COURSE.

"The only reply that Indians can make is united and unyielding boycott to be carried on till insult is wiped out."

—SIR ALI IMAM.

"I suggest that we should all boycott and form an All-Parties League for that purpose..... Mere protests, opposition and qualified things will not meet the situation."

—MR. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.

It is reported from England that this year's catch in the herring fishing season has been remarkably abundant. One of these herrings, variety red, with eyes that are Sir John Simon and a tail that is Major Atlee is being drawn across India's path. Delhi and Whitehall are now anxiously watching whether Indians will take the bait. Anglo-Indian scribes tell them that when the first flush of anger and disappointment at the non-inclusion of Indians is over, the country will see the "common-sense" of not indulging in a boycott of the Simon Commission. It is India's immediate and primary duty to disappoint these hopes and to carry on the agitation for a systematic, complete and constructive boycott of the Parliamentary Commission forced on her. This is the "only reply" that self-respecting India can make, as Sir Ali Imam truly points out in his interview with the Free Press. The Congress President's attitude is well expressed in his message to Mr. Jinnah, and the All-Parties Conference which is to be soon held must proceed upon the assumption that a boycott is the only honourable and sufficient remedy to meet what the President of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema, Delhi, justly regards as a "national scourge." From every town of importance pour in messages advocating the boycott and coupling with such a boycott the urgent need of putting forth independently the united demand of the people for real Swaraj in definite, concrete form, to obviate the danger of India's case going by default.

But there are amongst the politically minded section of our people, wobblers and vacillators who are willing to pocket the national insult and are attracted by fine phrases issuing from official channels about the "concern" which the Government in Britain and their subordinate branch in India feel about "securing Indian assistance." One would imagine from the long accounts appearing in the Anglo-Indian papers about this anxiety and keenness to secure Indian assistance that the only thing the Tory Government in England and the Government of India are now occupied with is to make the Parliamentary Commission as palatable to Indians as possible. But that is not their chief concern. They are at the old game of divide and rule, of trying to secure the support of the communalists for making the Simon Commission a success, now that they find that the Congressmen and the Liberals will have nothing to do with it. We make, therefore, a special appeal to all Leaguers and Convenanters, Federationists and Confederationists not to be carried away by specious promises which will be made to them. Let them realise that if they do not resist bureaucratic blandishments now, they will have done a signal disservice to their country; they will have established the arrogant principle Lord Birkenhead wishes India to accept, that in shaping the course of her political destinies she is entitled to no voice at all, not even an equal voice with Englishmen, because Indians are a subject race. We wish our communalists and our wobblers who like Mr. Syed Ali Nabi hesitate to accept the idea of a boycott simply because they doubt of its complete success, would appreciate fully all the implications of this atrocious step the Baldwin Government have taken. They have insulted Indian self-respect not only by excluding Indians from the Commission, they have also added insult to injury by sending out a body of men who with the exception of Sir John Simon count for little in British politics. The composition of the Commission is a triumph for Lord Birkenhead's diplomacy. He has rewarded Sir John Simon for his attitude on the General strike and the Trade Unions Bill when he suplied arguments for Tory use to help them in their attempt to demolish the Labour case. He has cleverly roped together for the common purpose of keeping India under subjection all the Imperialist interests of Great Britain, as represented in her Parliamentary groups, on this select body of seven. He has made it a vehicle for rewarding plodding Parliamentary Secretaries of no particular brilliance and he has taken the wind out the sails of the Labour Party by obtaining its consent for the presence on it of two Labour Imperialists.

This body of seven, united in their Imperialist conception of Britain's destinies, is to come out to India practically with a view to submit a unanimous report to Parliament. After all the pother raised recently in the Tory Press and their gramophones in India about the expediency of avoiding the submission of a majority and a minority report to Parliament, a possibility which was considered a sufficient reason to exclude Indians from it, the Indian people can have no option but to conclude that Lord Birkenhead has taken care to see that his precious Commission comes out here with the issue prejudged in all its essentials. The Tory Press and weekly journals of Liberal Imperialist hue find it "obvious," and "natural" and "logical" that Indians should be excluded. In no political camp in England except that of the left wing of Labour is there the least desire to do anything else but merely to tinker with the problem of Indian self-government. And what about the precious attempt to secure at some convenient stage "Indian assistance?" This stage is to arrive after the Simon Commission has arrived in India in the first week of February next year and inquired like some branch of the Imperial British C.I.D. into India's "fitness" for Swaraj by getting into secret touch with a select number of members. Indian assistance is proposed to be given to it, as the Viceroy emphasized in his speech at Karachi, through representatives on the Central Legislature who will, subsequently, "be invited to confer with the Joint Committee of Parliament on whatever proposals His Majesty's Government may then put forward." Even in his back door and disreputable method of obtaining Indian assistance, the cloven hoof is seen in asking the representatives of the Central Legislature to give their opinion on what the India Office, that "graveyard of Indian hopes", may keep ready in a cut and dried form for their perusal after the Pundits of the India Office, amongst whom Sir William Marris is expected to be one, have "helped" the Simon Commission in reaching their conclusions. As present arrangements stand, Sir John Simon and his colleagues will go back home after March next year and will be busy far more with their own political fortunes at the general elections soon to be coming on, than with "conclusions," preliminary or of any other kind, about India. That arduous work will have been done by the India Office assisted by the Home Department of the Government of India. This is the farce of a Commission, which will cost approximately ten lacs, which India is expected to believe is to be a "great instrument" in shaping the future of this country. No self-respecting Indian shoud touch it with a pair of tongs.

RAILWAY STORES PURCHASE.

We have already dealt last week with one of the two conditions subject to which the Indian Legislative Assembly agreed to the separation of the railway finance from the general finances of the country, viz., the rapid Indianisation of the railway services. We pointed out that the Government policy had been one of studied evasion of their repeatedly pledged word and that the exclusion of Indian youth had continued unabated. To-day, we propose to deal with the question of the purchase of stores by the railways. The Assembly had definitely laid down that, in the purchase of the stores required for the railways, preference should be given to Indian material. The amount of these purchases reaches the colossal figure of about twenty crores of rupees a year, but except for the sum of six crores, all materials required for the construction, operation, maintenance and repairs of the railways are still imported from foreign countries, especially from Great Britain. The home industries are starved for the benefit of the British manufacturers. Locomotives, wagons, coaches, electric material, plant, tools, and implements, and until recently rails sleepers, are being purchased from outside India inspite of the fact that a large part of them can be purchased in India if only there is a will to do so. Nor can it be suggested that, except on rare occasions, the materials purchased abroad are, value for value, cheaper than the home made article. The foreign purchases are almost invariably confined to Great Britain and, what is worse, British manufactures get preference even when the Continental articles can be had cheaper.

Time and again do we receive statements from the High Commissioner for India containing particulars of cases in which articles were purchased either without inviting tenders or without accepting the lowest tender. The reasons given for such purchases are always specious and unconvincing. Urgency of the articles is frequently pleaded as an excuse; as a matter of fact the urgency, if any, is self-created. The officers-in-charge could very well anticipate in advance the requirements of each department and could invite tenders in India whereby it would be possible to get proper material at competitive prices. But this is not done and the reason is not difficult to imagine; the result is that British articles are purchased simply because the person in charge has no intention of honestly carrying out the pledges given by the Government to the country and the Assembly. Indian articles are purchased when it is impossible to do otherwise. About six years ago, the Government appointed the Railway Industries Committee with a view to consider and report what railway industries could be started and established in this country so that the material required for railways could be purchased at home. Little, if anything, came out of the report of that committee. It was possible to start an industry in India for manufacturing locomotives and a limited company with huge capital was started with a view to do so. Government had previously published a communique definitely guaranteeing the purchase of four hundred locomotives a year for ten years and the industry would have continued with every prospect of success. All of a sudden, however, in giving evidence before the Tariff Board in 1923, the railway authorities told the world that their estimate of the annual requirements of locomotives was too optimistic and that for years together, Government would not require more than seventy-five locomotives a year. Thus, by one stroke of the pen, the promise contained in the communique of 1921, was shamelessly broken and the industrial concern, started under every guarantee of public faith, was compelled to close its business. The prospects of establishing a locomotive industry in this country are blasted for at least ten years, and yet locomotives are a vital factor in railway service.

The same shabby story is revealed by the history of the wagon industry. Some companies had been manufacturing wagons and for one or two years under favourable conditions created by the protection given to the steel industry Government pretended to patronise them by purchasing all their output; and it appeared that the wagon building industry at least would be firmly established in the country. But our hopes were once more doomed to be shattered. It turned out that while placing orders with the Indian Companies for the purchase of wagons, Government had placed much larger orders outside India far in excess of the requirements and it was found, during the Railway budget debate in February last, that surplus wagons to the tune of sixteen crores of rupees were lying useless with the various railway lines and that for years together, no more wagons would be required by them. The result was the immediate collapse of the wagon building industry and one more essential Railway industry has disappeared before it could take a firm root. The sum of money required every year for the purchase of locomotives and wagons naturally runs into crores and as a result of the shabby conduct of Government, all these immense crores leave these shores to fertilise foreign tracts. The home industries are starved and allowed to perish and yet the Railway Board will pretend that they were doing their best to purchase Indian material, but as shown above, they stand convicted of a downright breach of faith. The Assembly must have voted at least one hundred and fifty crores of rupees for railway improvement and extension during the last six years; within such long period, the Railway administrations could have been manned with qualified young Indians if an honest policy had been adopted by the Government, Railway industries could have been started and firmly established if the State had done its duty. But that was not to be and the only course remaining open to the Assembly now is to demand and secure more definite guarantees when the question is raised again early next year—guarantees which no trickery could evade or break.

STRUGGLE FOR SWARAJ.

CONVENTIONISTS AND SWARAJISTS

(BY M. K. ACHARYA, M. L. A.)

III*

What supreme position in the national movement Mrs. Besant held in 1917 that same Gandhiji held in 1921 and Chittaranjan Das in 1924. Mrs. Besant lost her lead in the Congress, partly on account of serious differences of opinion with other leaders, and partly on account of her unexpected and somewhat indiscreet "obiter dicta" regarding the Punjab official atrocities and the N.C.O. movement. But the talented lady, though she left the Congress ranks, continued to carry on, on her own lines the agitation for Self-Government; and she was supported by the bulk of Liberal politicians in India. She took up with zeal the idea of a National Convention for framing a constitution for India and for adopting necessary measures to get the constitution accepted and passed by the British Parliament. In February 1924 a National Conference was convened at Delhi presided over by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and attended by some 150 delegates from all provinces. The chief work of the Conference which again met in Bombay in December, 1924, was the drafting of the Commonwealth of India Bill and its presentation to Parliament in 1925, where it has been backed up by a number of Labour M.P's. These Convention activities of Mrs. Besant were confined more or less to the educated classes, whereas her old Home Rule agitation had in a short time become a mass movement.

NO-CHANGERS AND PRO-CHANGERS.

Meantime, and before the end of 1920, Gandhi became the chief inspirer and director of Congress activities, because he gave the most forcible expression to the popular indignation of those days. There were doubtless several Congress leaders who while accepting Gandhi's principle both of Non-Co-operation and of Non-violence had honest differences with him on the practicability of the programme of Non-Co-operation outlined by him; but partly out of personal regard for his high character and selflessness, partly with a view to preserve Congress Unity, the bulk of them yielded to him and gave him a free hand and loyally supported him in his various boycotts during 1920 and 1921. Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar was a prominent exception, as he contested a seat in the Madras Legislative Council in 1920 and won and occupied that seat for some time, but he too resigned within a few months and joined the ranks of Non-Co-operators. But after the Bardoli suspension of Civil Disobedience in February 1922, and the imprisonment of Mahatmaji a few days thereafter, differences in the Congress Camp between the No-changers or those who wished to stick on to Gandhiji's Non-Co-operation in its entirety, and the Pro-Changers or those who wanted to modify it and adopt it to changed conditions in the country, gathered strength and volume, and developed into an open split before the close of the year. Thus at the Gaya Congress held in December 1922, and presided over by Deshbandhu Das, the resolution for the continued Boycott of Councils was carried by only 1,740 votes to 894; and the resolution for the Boycott of British goods though passed by the Subjects Committee was defeated in the open Congress. Das who was against the majority decision in both the cases tendered his resignation on the 1st January 1923, of his Congress Presidentship for the year. On the same day the Swarajya Party's manifesto was issued signed by C. R. Das, Motilal Nehru, Hakim Ajmal Khan, V. J. Patel, Shervani, A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, M. K. Acharya, S. Satyamurti, Jayakar, Kelkar, Moonje and others.

SWARAJIST PROGRAMME.

The burning enthusiasm of Deshbandhu Das and the calm political foresight of Motilal Nehru helped the Swarajist movement to advance by leaps and bounds. On the 28th Februry 1923 the first Swarajist programme was issued declaring the Swa-

(Countinued on page 9)

*Previous articles appeared on 3rd and 9th instant.

INDIA'S IMMEDIATE DUTY.

PROFIT OR PATRIOTISM?

(BY K. S. RAMACHANDRA IYER).

I do not know why it is that so much hue and cry has been raised at the announcement made by H. E. the Viceroy appointing a Commission composed entirely of non-Indians to go into the future Government of India. Long ago, an announcement of this kind was expected and not only this country but several parts of the civilised world where Britain is anxious to be well-thought of were being prepared for the present shock. Shock absorbers, therefore, in the shape of Miss Mayo's "Mother India," Pilcher's effusions, O'Dwyer's solicitude for the masses of India, Craddock's Steel frame arguments and latterly Charire's out-spoken and candid statement why Indians should be excluded from this Commission were under construction. There is no doubt that Great Britain has been active and has been moving heaven and earth to create a very unfavourable atmosphere towards India's further advance. Only recerently, an announcement appeared in one of the local papers that Miss Mayo was inspired to write all the filth against India and that free copies of this drain sucker have been circulated to members of Parliament to prepare them for an attack against India's aspirations if at all there was any talk in that august Assembly even slightly favourable to the advancement of this Country.

BLAME OURSELVES.

But what is the use of blaming a people who have perfected diplomacy as a fine art, who know how to present a united front when anything affecting their vested interests comes to the forefront, a people who to-day have all the power, wealth, influence and even world-opinion behind them, when we as a people have never at any time during all these years of our struggle for breathing the pure air of freedom shown a unanimous attitude on behalf of this country. It is, therefore, not that Great Britain is strong that she is becoming stronger but that India is weak and only in her weakness lies the great strength of our rulers. Unless, therefore, this cardinal fact is understood by us and we as one man begin to speak up our minds with one voice following it up by concrete and practical action no good will come out of all our impotent fury and still more impotent threats. On the other hand, there is bound to be a still further tightening up of the hold of our rulers on us with consequences very disastrous to this country as a whole.

ACTION IMPERATIVE.

In your excellent editorial to-day (Saturday), you make a suggestion that a boycott of selected British goods should be undertaken as a reply to the insult and humiliation offered to this country. Do you seriously think that our people will be able to give effect to this? I am afraid a business city like Bombay where the bulk of the trade is concentrated in the hands of our own people will not so easily forget profits in favour sentiment. It is well-known that the Indian Merchants' Chamber, which is the premier commercial body for the whole of India, have been prominently printing in all their literature the following slogan:—"Support Indian Industries" At the instance of our members, our Chamber represented to the Government of India that just as British Post Offices are affixing a stamp "Buy British Goods" Indian Post Offices also should affix a stamp bearing the words "Buy Indian Goods." The Government of India promptly complied with this request and every Post Office has been carrying out this order faithfully. What has been the corresponding response of our people to their own suggestion, I should like to know. The great bane of India to-day is the passing of pious resolutions when we are stirred and we as easily forget them as soon as the enthusiasm has cooled off.

WAKE UP TO YOUR SELF-RESPECT.

The present is one of the best opportunities that has ever come to this country to get back its self-respect. Will our countrymen rise superior to petty squabbles and personalities and show in a tangible and effective manner that they are Indians first and last and that the interests of India alone will count with them on all occasions? If this is to be translated into action, it can only be done by our countrymen's looking to India for everything and not rushing to foreign things and institutions when the every day affairs of business demand it. This country to-day is in that unhappy condition that it cannot claim to have built up large number of sound financial and credit institutions or any other institutions on a large scale because of the supine attitude of our compatriots towards things Indian. May we not hope that the present attitude of our rulers will rouse our countrymen from their usual apathy towards our own things and make them realize that the salvation of India lies only in ourselves and the way in which we respect and support each other. If this is practised by us in our every day matters, the Swaraj which looks so elusive to-day will of itself descend on this country because, we would have paved the way for its advent.

Notes of the Day.

A Sympathetic Speech.

Lord Irwin's speech in reply to an address from the Indian Merchants' Association and the Buyers and Shippers' Chamber, Karachi, was full of sympathy, and if that was all that the merchants expected, from the Viceroy, his speech left nothing to be desired. He expressed sympathy for all their past achievements and future aspirations, political and economic. As for the present, the long expected Railway connection between Bombay and Karachi, which was investigated before the war, which later "had to give way to projects whose financial success was more assured," and which was re-examined a year or two ago, is now again under consideration and is "tentatively" entered by the Railway Board in the programme for 1929-30. The Viceroy was naturally reticent about the preferred projects whose financial success was "more assured." As regards the Indianisation of the Port Trust Service, he said he was "in sympathy with the natural desire of Indians to take a greater part in the sea-transport of their own country." But referring to the initial step of the Training ship, he was reticent again on the provision he had made for the men trained on the ship. Speaking on Indianisation of the Railway Board, he most sympathetically reminded his audience, that "the primary consideration must be the interest of public service." May we remind His Excellency that Indians have asked for nothing more?

Autocrat of the University.

The Bombay University Senate has done well to knock on the head the clause in the University Reform Bill giving the Viceroy extraordinary powers over the whole "reformed" University. The clause, it will be remembered, was smuggled into the Bill at the suggestion or dictation of the Central Government when the Bill was being considered by the Select Committee, so that it was impossible for the University to have its say on the matter. Fortunately, it raised such a storm of protests in the Council that Government wisely postponed consideration of it for the time being. The clause gives the Viceroy as ex-officio Visitor the right not merely of visiting the University and making recommendations but also of instituting an inspection and giving orders which must be obeyed by the Syndicate and the Senate. The wording of the clause is not so plain as that but its substance is clear and unmistakable and makes the Viceroy the autocrat of the so-called democratic University.

The Threat and the Reply.

Mr. B. J. Desai, who moved the resolution in the Senate asking for the deletion of the clause, tore the clause into shreds. The argument that the Viceroy would not use his powers often Mr. Desai dismissed as being immaterial, as these powers were always an impending danger to the independence of the University. Besides, it should be remembered that a mischief done once in ten years may last for a generation. It was also argued that some other Universities had vested similar powers in the Viceroy. Mr. Desai did not mince matters when he retorted that "it was a specious argument and almost disgraceful that the sacrifice of independence by one should be reason for the perpetuation of similar sacrifice by others." To the threat that, if the clause were not accepted by the public, Government might not give their consent to the Bill at all, the Senate's resolution itself gave a fitting reply. The last part of the resolution stated: "The Senate is further of opinion that if this clause is insisted upon it would prefer to continue the administration of the affairs of the University under the Act now in force." And the resolution was carried without opposition. In coming to this decision the Senate has not only vindicated its self-respect but has also preserved the University from the inroads of reactionary officialdom.

Bombay and The "Iron" Duke.

In a well-written historical monograph on "The Duke of Wellington in Bombay, 1801 and 1804," Mr. J. R. B. Jeejeebhoy succeeds in taking the reader's memory back to life and events in this city of a century ago. The monograph is a reprint of the article originally contributed to the Pateti Number of the "Sanj Vartman." The Duke of Wellington during his sojourn in Bombay in 1801 was busy superintending the re-equipment of a military expedition and it is interesting to learn from Mr. Jeejeebhoy's well-documented little brochure that there is happily with us at least one doyen of the old generation who can recall vividly his visit to Aspley Hall, the Duke's residence. Mr. C. M. Cursetjee remembers how he accompanied his father to visit the Duke and "a locket with its precious treasure is still in his possession." Mr. Jeejeebhoy's excellent attempt in reviving the memories of a Bombay which remains unknown to its present generation of citizens deserves to be imitated by a larger number of students of local historical records.

LABOUR M. P'S TO RESIGN?

"MAC--HEAD" POURPARLERS

BOYCOTT MOVEMENT GOING STRONG

SIGNING OF "BOYCOTT" PLEDGE

LEAD FROM MADRAS AND BEHAR

LONDON, Nov. 12.

It is reliably understood that both Mr. Ramsay MeDonald and Mr. George Lansbury have told Lord Birkenhead that unless the proposals of the Government are modified in a manner acceptable to Indian Opinion, they would be compelled to request the Labour members of the Commission to withdraw. Earnest conversations are in progress between the Labour leaders and the India Office. But what is likely to happen is that Lord Birkenhead after a good deal of seeming resistence will agree to what has been already forecasted namely that the Committee of the Central Legislatures shall have the same status and authority as the Commission which can only mean that the Committee will be a body outside the Commission but will have access to records participate in examination of witnesses. But none of the advocates of the compromise are clear as to what they imply. If it is that the Committee elected by the Legislature shall form an integral part of the Commission, it can be done only by His Majesty's Government submitting to the Parliament names of the members of the Legislature for inclusion in the Commission and it would mean not equal status and separate existence, but one and the same Commission composed of seven members of Parliament and seven members of the Legislature. But that is clearly not what is intended. The most that is feasible under this suggestion is that the Committee of the Legislature may be authorised to submit a report to the Legislature which would be its parent body in the event of its disagreement with the Commission. It is the stage of consultation during the drafting of the report period that is called by the alluring name of Round Table Conference. The essence of a Round Table Conference is that the representatives will meet under a joint and common mandate to come to an agreement which will be lacking in any conversation between the Commission and the Committee. As far as can be gathered, Lord Birkenhead is trying to brave the storm through and take the attitude that it is for the Commission after it reaches India to determine the manner in which the Committee of the Legislature shall be invited to co-operate. But if better counsels prevail, Lord Birkenhead may make a show and then yield in the certain hope of demoralising the opposition parties in India. The Commission of the Indian leaders to take any steps to make available authentic information to the British public and those leaders who are taking a keen interest in the question is deeply regretted. It is urged that now atleast no time should be lost to nominate one authorised representative of Indian parties on whom the British leaders can rely for correct guidance. Indians in London feel that if Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru can be persuaded to take up this role and establish himself in London as the accredited representative much of the harm that is now done may be undone.—Free Press Cable.

A TRUE TORY COMMISSION

"MORNING POST'S" APPROVAL

"Forward" publishes the following special cable:—

The following striking comment on the personnel of the Royal Commission, before the announcement had been made, appeared in the "Morning Post" editorial on Monday, the 7th last:—

"We might add that Colonel Lane Fox, who happens to be the brother-in-law of the Viceroy, and Cadogan both have the trust and esteem of the Conservative Party. Lord Strathcona, we hope, will gather valuable elements for a useful career from this experience, and as for Lord Burhnham no imperial tour would be quite complete without him—at least on the ceremonial side. Mr. Stephen Walsh and Major Attlee are both such good Englishmen that we often wonder how they contrive to remain in the Labour Party."

BOYCOTT WHOLESALE

SELF-DETERMINATION, CORDINAL PRINCIYLE

MADRAS, Nov. 12.

"Between now and the Gauhati Congress," says Mr. Dandu Narayan Razu, M. L. C., in his presidential address to the Andhra Provincial Conference, held to-day at Anantapur, "The state of the country has become worse." He says the inconsistant resolution passed by the Congress at Gauhati in regard to the Councils has only helped to spread languor in the country.

Referring to Responsivist politics he says: 'If we accept ministerships we would only be converting the Congress into a department of the Government. In the fight for freedom creation of mass energy is important and we must take the Councils as a help to create that consciousness and energy in the people.

LABOUR URGES UNITY.

CABLE TO CONGRESS PRESIDENT.

MADRAS, Nov. 13.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Congress President, has received the following cable from Mr G. B. Clerke, ex-Chairman, British Congress Committee and Mr A. Fenner Brockway, Political Secretary, Independent Labour Party: "The united attitude of the Indian leaders has made a deep impression here. In comradeship, we urge in this critical hour Liberal and other parties should demonstrate a united front supremely by sacrificing sectional conferences for combined united Congress. The need for unity was never greater in the history of the National movement. We extend to India our sympathy, admiration and goodwill."—A. P.

Referring to the Royal Commission, Mr. Razu says self-determination is the cardinal principle of the Congress. It did not matter whether Indians were in it or not. Taking a lesson from Egypt and Zaghloul Pasha Indians, he said should boycott the Commission wholesale.—Free Press.

SELECTIONS FOR SANDHURST COURSE

DELHI, Nov. 12.

Mr. T. B. Henderson Brooks, Mr. Muhammad Azam Khan and Mr. Muhammad Iftikhar Khan have been selected for attending the Sandhurst course commencing 2nd February, 1928.—A. P.

COMMISSION BOYCOTT LEAGUE.

MADRAS, Nov. 13.

The adjourned meeting of all Party leaders met again at New India Office this evening. After a short discussion, the Conference adopted the manifesto passed at yesterday night's public meeting. The Justice leaders could not give their opinions, as they had not received the views of their partymen. They have fixed a meeting for the 29th after which alone they would be in a position to state their party attitude. The Independents have their meeting on the 27th. Neither the Liberals nor the Ministers were present at to-day's conference. At the meeting, it is understood that signatures were taken from amongst those present at to-day's conference. At the meeting it is understood signatures were taken from amongst those declaring their intention to boycott the Commission. All the Swarajists and Home-Rulers and Independents have so far signed. They will meet again and form Commission Boycott League and carry on propaganda.—Free Press.

BOYCOTT GOING STRONG

PLEDGED TO BOYCOTT

MADRAS CITIVZNS' MOVE

MADRAS, Nov. 12.

A crowded meeting of Madras citizens at the Gokhale Hall to-night under the presidency of Mrs. Annie Besant registered an emphatic protest against the policy underlying the appointment of the Statutory Commission and unanimously adopted the following "manifesto" in defence of India's honour:—

"India was appealed to in the great war to join in it on the cry of self-determination. Mr. Lloyd George declared that it applied to tropical countries also. A million Indians died outside India in the defence of that principle trusting in the word of Britain pledged by her Prime Minister. Now that Britain is safe for the time from aggression she breaks her pledged faith with India and demands that India shall confide her immediate destiny into the hands of a Parliamentary Commission which wounds India's self-respect. India will refuse to do this. We will have nothing to do with it now or hereafter. As Parliament boycotts us, we boycott the Parliamentary Commission."

Speakers who included Messrs. Srinivasa Iyengar, Rangaswami Iyengar, Sami Venkatachelam Chetti, Basheer Ahmed Syed and Satyamurti deplored the policy underlying the Viceregal announcement and pleaded for a nation-wide boycott citing the example of the boycott of the Milner Commission in Egypt.—A. P.

LEAVE IT ALONE

LEAD FROM BEHAR

PATNA, Nov. 13.

At an informal conference held this evening at Syed Hassan Imam's residence with Sir Ali Imam in chair to consider the situation created by the Statutory Commission, it was resolved to issue the following statement over the signatures of Sir Ali Imam, Mr. Hassan Imam, Mr. Sachidananda Sinha, Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Hussain Khan, M.L.A., Mr. Dwarakanath M. L.C., Mr. Krishnaballava Sahai M.L.C., Mr. Gurusahay M.L.C., Mr. Nandkeoyliar M.L.C., Mr. Brijraj Krishn aM.L.C., Mr. Jagatnarainlal M.L.C., Mr. Kailash Behari M.L.C., Mr. Abdulbari M.L.C., Dr. Syed Muhammed, Mr. Muhammaed Shawnandan Ray, Mr. S. Ibrahim Hussain, Mr. Mathuraprasad, Mr. Naimutallah, Mr. Swami and Murari Prasad, Mr. Jagatnarainlal is Secretary of Hindu Maha Sabha and Mr. Syed Muhmed Secretary of Provincial Muslim League.

The statement runs: We signatories to this statement comprising amongst us provincial representatives in the Council of State, Indian Legislative Assembly and Provincial Legislative Council as also others who have been long connected with public life of Behar and Orissa having given our most careful consideration to unprecedented situation created by the appointment of the Commission and to declaration on that subject issued by Viceroy, feel it to be our duty to state as clearly as we can our position and opinion at this juncture in the history of our country. Without reopening the question of the Round Table Conference for framing a constitution, it seems to us that the announcement of exclusive British Commission cannot but be regarded as a studied affront to India and direct challenge to the Indian people in the matter of their indefeasible right to participate on equal footing with the British representatives in framing future constitution of our country. In the circumstances, we will have no alternative but to appeal to our countrymen to leave the Commission severely alone and have nothing to do with it at any stage or in any form.—Free Press.

NORTH-EASTERN FRONTIER.

SH LLONG AS HEAD-QUARTERS

HIDDEN HAND OF WAR OFFICE?

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.

The Shillong correspondent of "Forward" states the creation of a North eastern frontier military province with Shillong as its headquarters has been the subject of official discussion for some time past. It is believed, he says, considerable correspondence on the subject has passed between the Government of India and the Government of Assam which led to a visit to the Assam Frontier by the Commander-in-Chief and also of Burma recently.

It is reported creation of such province has been demanded by the Imperialists in London and it is probable that this will be one of the subjects for consideration of the British War Secretary.

In this connexion it is understood a portion of Upper Shillong has already been acquired for the military authorities and further acquisitions are likely to follow in the near future.—Free Press.

HIS OWN SUBJECTS IN OFFICE

KASHMERE MAHARAJA'S AMBITION

SRINAGAR, Nov. 12.

The Maharaja of Kashmir presiding over the prize-distribution of Sir Pratap College said it was his ambition to see the highest office in the State filled by his own subjects and towards this end an impartial scholarship board had been instituted and liberal provision of funds made.—A. P.

NO CONFIDENCE IN COMMISSION

RESOLUTION IN COUNCIL OF STATE

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

The Hon. Mr. Lokenath Mukerjee, member of the Council of State, has given notice of the following motion which he intends to move at the next session of the Council of State:—

This Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that he be pleased to convey to His Majesty's Government their full want of confidence in the Parliamentary Commission which has been appointed to review the Constitution of India and their adherence to the views expressed in the resolution passed by the last Legislative Assembly on 8th September, 1925, regarding the manner of India's advance towards responsible Government.—A. P.

DS UNITED ACTION.

A SPECIAL CONGRESS SESSION.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 13.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who is now on a short visit to Delhi is giving his whole attention to the attitude which Indian political leaders should adopt towards the Statutory Commission. The Pandit is inclined to think that a special session of the Congress should be summoned either before or after the Madras Congress in a central place like Delhi where leaders of all schools of thought might gather and thrash out the question in all its details. It is understood that the Pandit will shortly give public expression to these views.—A. P.

WHITEHALL WATCHING DEVELOPMENTS

LABOUR LEADERS EXPECT 100 PER CENT BOYCOTT

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.

"Whitehall is closely watching every development of Indian opinion on the Reform Commission though it is uncommon for Anglo-Indian correspondents to report motives of an Indian paper in publishing certain articles," says the London correspondent of "Forward."

He says Labour leaders genuinely sympathetic to India are lothe to express in public owing to party reasons.

One Labour leader, adds the correspondent, expressed the feeling that if the central legislature refused to form the committee and then follow it up with a cent. per cent. boycott of the Commission, the Simon gang will not return to India after their first visit in the early part of the New Year.—Free Press.

EQUAL STATUS FIRST

MR. KANJI SPEAKS OUT

NO BRITISH FILM PREFERENCE

"A BIG JOKE AND TRAGEDY"

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas gave evidence before the Indian Cinematograph Committee when it re-assembled in the Town Hall on Sunday morning.

The Chairman said the witness was the first "politician" to be examined by the Committee and as such he wanted to know from the witness the considered opinion of the "politically minded" Indians regarding the resolution passed by the Imperial Conference to give some measure of support to British Empire films.

Mr. Kanji said he was definitely opposed to India being made to participate in the policy outlined in the resolution both on principle and because of the difficulty of its practical application.

Chairman: What are your objections to India participating in the policy outlined in the resolution: if it would materially assist the development of Indian films?—I don't think that it would in any way help the promotion of Indian films. The resolution would be a mere scrap of paper as far as India is concerned. And the Government of India had been "unscrupulous" in not giving effect to any measure advantageous to India.

Chairman: Suppose your participation in the policy would secure the development and promotion of Indian films, beyond the fear that the Government will not carry out the resolution, have you any further objection?—I object to the principle of the resolution, namely, British preference. India is not a real partner in the Empire and until such a status is secured it is no use India binding herself to the resolution. So long as the British people are carrying on their policy of political and economic exploitation we are not prepared to come to terms.

Chairman: I think your fear is that you cannot compete on equal terms with the rest of the Empire. Is that the feeling shared by Indian politicians?—I think so, perhaps more strongly.

NO FAITH IN GOVERNMENT'S PROMISES

Witness further feared that the real object of the resolution was only to give a start to British film industry. He did not see any use in wasting time over the question unless the whole resolution was discussed.

Chairman: Do you favour any scheme of reciprocal arrangement by the terms of which other parts of the Empire would be bound to take an equal proportion of Indian films?

Witness replied he could not trust the Government. No Indian who knew public life would be confident in the assurances of the Government. Promises after promises had been broken by them and added: "Facts were facts and there was every justification if the public was apprehensive of the 'bona-fides' of the resolution."

The witness while agreeing with the principle that the different parts of the Empire should be knowing each other, stated that this applied to all nations of the world. The witness argued that it was not possible to believe the promises of the British Government in view of the fact that an English officer was deputed to represent India in the League of Nations which he characterised as a "big joke" and a "tragedy."

Chairman: Supposing a Committee of the Central Legislature was appointed to carry out the objects of the proposal, will you have any objection to such a scheme?—No, provided the Committee is selected from the elected representatives.

WANTED—EQUALITY OF STATUS.

Chairman: The cinema, you know, is a useful medium of representing to the rest of the Empire a correct impression of Indian conditions?—If correctly portrayed, could open the eyes of our partners in the Empire to the real conditions of India and don't you think they will co-operate in getting our grievances redressed?

The witness was not opposed to the proposal provided those who would carry out the scheme were members of the Central Legislature. All the same he emphasised that what was wanted was "equality of status and not merely an exchange of films."

The witness in the course of his written statement stated that undesirable features such as men and women in indecent postures would have an injurious influence on the public more especially on the youth of both sexes.

In regard to the system of censorship in Bombay the witness observed that it was not satisfactory inasmuch as the Board did not directly represent the public. The censoring, he said, should be in the hands of experienced social workers and educationists and recommended that there should be representatives of the Municipality the Merchants' Chamber and Vigilance Association on the Board.

The witness was not in favour of a whole-time well-paid officer as a censor.

The Committee then adjourned to 11 a.m. on Monday.

ONERBAUL THE PRESENT CINEMA ACT

MR. YAGNIK'S EVIDENCE BEFORE CINEMA COMMITTEES

The following memorandum has been submitted by Mr. I. K. Yajnik, the editor of the "Hindustan" and "Prajamitra" to the Cinema Inquiry Committee:—

CUSTOMS TARIFF.

This question divides itself in 3 parts which I will take up "Seriatum."

(1) The present Custom Tariff on exposed Films is indeed ridiculously low and unduly favours the exhibitors of Foreign Films. I do not indeed object to the percentage—which is fixed at 15 at present—of the duty levied on these films. But then the present method of valuing all films, whether they are Million Dollar production or second or third run old films at the rate of 4 annas a foot is indeed ridiculous. I have therefore, no hesitation in agreeing with the just demand made on behalf of the Producers Association, to value all foreign Films at the minimum rate of Rs. 2|8|- per foot, so that, they may not unduly compete with Indian Films which on an average cost Rs. 20,000|- for 8 reels.

(2) It is hardly necessary to point out that the Present Custom Tariff on foreign films operates to the serious disadvantage of the indigenous films, and therefore it must be raised to the degree mentioned above in order to protect in some measure the local industry.

(3) Then again, all duty on raw films, chemicals, etc. must be completely abolished with a view to give an impetus to the production of Indian Films.

LACK OF QUALIFIED MEN.

I regret to defer from many local authorities on this question. For while I hold that there is enough talent in the country to give us ultimately the very best scenario-writers, directors, camera-men, actors and actresses, I cannot help deploring the lack of qualified men and women in these departments at present.

I would attribute these deficiencies to the following reasons:—

(1) For centuries past, theatre and stage have some how come to be considered something disreputable amongst the higher classes of society. Hence the modern cinema has been handicapped by the taint attributed to all stage-work.

(2) Then the films, unlike the stage, almost at its very inception began to engage girls, for acting female parts and the industry though economically profitable is deemed something very unclean even by shrewd capitalists as the actresses have in the present circumstances of our society to be largely drawn from the disreputable classes.

(3) The modern moving pictures do represent a science, an art and an industry. Unfortunately, it is largely viewed as a good business at present and hence not enough care is taken to develope it on technical and artistic lines. So, our pictures are produced largely with a view to interest the large masses of society and hence compare very unfavourably with the foreign pictures as a real cultural attractions.

(4) All these reasons keep down the industry from rising to the high position it enjoys in other countries and prevent it from having the benefits of the vast capital which alone can place it on a higher lavel.

NECESSITY OF FOREIGN EXPERTS.

I shall now suggest some measures for supplying these deficiencies:—

(1) It is high time I think, that our producers realized the sad deficiencies of our technical departments, and the urgent necessity of importing some trained camera-men and laboratory-men and even

Continued on page 10.)

BE INDIANS FIRST.

LORD IRWIN'S PLEA FOR COMMUNAL UNITY

PETITIONS FOR PRIVILEGES

VICEROY SHOWS THE WAY TO ROYAL COMMISSION

KARACHI, Nov. 12.

The Hindu Association of Karachi presented an address of welcome to H. E. the Viceroy. In the course of the address the Association stated:—

Before long will the Sukkur Barrage, and the projected additional canals, be successfully constructed and worked, augmenting in a large measure the agricultural produce, and the exports and imports, of the Province. Your Excellency's intense interest in agriculture gives promises of a very favourable issue. In Sind, among other things, if agricultural training is soon provided for the people, if before the completion of the Barrage effective drainage is rightly prepared and got ready for culturable areas, if every canal is carefully regulated to supply water at high level and to prevent floods, if the agricultural and the urban areas are duly linked by rail and other roads, we may justly contemplate with pleasure and pride a fuller expression in the near future of the potentialities with which our province is so fully fraught.

In such an important province, the Hindu community which we represent, although numerically but a little over a fourth of the total population, occupies yet a position of considerable importance. The Hindus of Sind have at no small sacrifice availed themselves of education, such as is provided. They have by dint of thrift, intelligence and energy come to hold about 40 per cent. of the culturable land, and have proved good agriculturists. They pay the bulk of the taxes to the Imperial and Local Exchequers; and have proved their worth in trade. They predominate by virtue of ability in the professions; and contribute to the service of the State a strong contingent of efficient and loyal officers.

CLAIM FOR LARGER REPRESENTATION.

With claims so strong as these, we would be justified in requesting a larger representation than we have in the Legislative Assembly and in Bombay Council. To have effective representation in the Bombay Council, Mahomedans, who are in a minority in the Presidency, have been given, in addition to their ordinary representation, as determined by their numerical strength, special representation to the extent of 18 per cent. of the total number of seats assigned to Mahomedans and non-Mahomedans jointly, i.e., in all 27, instead of 14, out of 73 seats. On this principle, which however, wrongly, is actually in force, the Hindus of Sind may well press for a much larger representation in Councils. But to our great disappointment we find, that even equal treatment with the other Hindus of the Presidency has been denied to us. While every district in the Presidency has received at least one rural non-Muslim seat, in Sind seven districts have been lumped together for two seats only. The basis for the distribution of rural seats has, under the recommendations of Lord Southborough's Committee, been throughout India the number of electors. 10,000 electors have been assigned one seat. This principle has been departed from in the case of the Hindus of Sind.

In the Imperial Legislature the Hindus of Sind have all been given only one seat, while the Hindus of the remaining three divisions of Bombay have received seven. In the circumstance, we hope that Your Excellency will be pleased to immediately remedy, if necessary by nomination, the grave inadequacy of the representations of the Hindus of Sind, and to give them the number of seats (8 in the Council and 2 in the Assembly) to which they are most clearly entitled. The special Zamindari seat should in fairness be held by Hindus at least alternately with Muslims, considering the large stake the Hindus have in the Province.

HINDUS AND PUBLIC SERVICES.

We also feel aggrieved at the policy that permits the claims to promotion of the public servants of our community being trampled under foot on communal grounds. Men of proved ability, honesty and devotion to duty, who entered services on solemn assurances embodied in Government resolutions, are now being ruthlessly superseded. The authoritative pronouncement in the debate on the Indianization of services made by the Hon. Sir William Vincent, Home Member in the first Assembly, to the effect that new men must start at the bottom, and rise with due regard to the claims of their seniors, no matter if the progress became entirely slow, is disregarded. A policy of this sort puts an undue strain on the content and affection of the Hindus of Sind, and should, we submit, be discontinued.

The Hindus of Sind are also experiencing unequal treatment in the matter of the grants of mohag, fallow-forfeited or other land. While an occupancy fee up to even eight assessments is, despite his admitted industry, thrift and resourcefulness, charged to a Hindu as the price of land, a Mahomedan gets it either free or for about a single assessment. In several other ways acquisition of land by Hindus is rendered difficult in Sind.

THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

The following is His Excellency the Viceroy's reply to the address:—

Gentlemen, Sind has indeed given us a welcome worthy of its reputation and Lady Irwin and I are very grateful to the members of your Association for the part they have played in it and for the cordial address to which we have just had the pleasure of listening. The importance of your province and the interesting stage of development in which it now finds itself are well-known to me and it would have been a cause of great regret to me if I had not been able to visit Sind and Karachi thus early in my term of office. I had, as you know, the opportunity of seeing your great Sukkur Barrage a few days ago and of obtaining some insight into the magnitude of this project and I fully realise your anxiety that all possible measures should be taken to ensure the success of the scheme and to enable the cultivators of Sind to take full advantage of it as soon as water is available.

APPLY TO THE COMMISSION.

I have listened closely to the views you have expressed on a somewhat controversial topic the question of increased representation on the central and provincial legislatures. The whole question of representation is of such intricacy that it cannot be examined piecemeal and in view of the approaching enquiry by the Statutory Commission I do not think I can go further than to give you the assurance that when the general question comes under examination the views, which I have no doubt your Association will submit to the Commission, will receive the careful consideration they deserve.

NO INJUSTICE TO HINDUS.

The further question you raise of the reservation of posts in the Public Services is also by no means free from difficulty in view of the predominance of the Mahomedan population in Sind, the necessity of endeavouring to secure proper representation of that community in the Public Services not in Sind alone but throughout the Presidency. On an analysis of the position a few years ago it was decided that in order to adjust the proportion of the number of higher appointments held by members of each community it was necessary to reserve a certain number of direct appointments in the higher grades for qualified Mahomedans. I lay emphasis on the word qualified for as I have repeatedly said this is essential in the interest on the efficient discharge of the public service.

"This course was" I believe, "designed to meet a special difficulty and I am told that the disparity has now to a large extent disappeared and that this year the Hindus had their full share in the promotion to the rank of Deputy Collector. I am assured by the Government of Bombay that their general policy is so far as is practicable the same as that of the Government of India, namely, that steps should be taken by adjustments of recruitment to ensure that the various communities are not deprived of a reasonable opportunity to enter the Government service, but that thereafter the promotion should depend upon the merit only."

I listened with attention and interest to that part of your address which dealt with the position of the Hindu agriculturists in Sind, for I am well aware of the value of a stable and contended peasantry. If I appreciate correctly the facts of the matter, it is not correct to say that there is any differentiation in the treatment of the communities as such, except that land in Sind is ordinarily given to the Mahomedans on a restricted tenure without any right of transfer and is, therefore, naturally allotted to them on easier terms than the land granted on full survey tenure, which carries with it the right of transfer. I feel no doubt that in any legislation which may be brought forward to deal with the agricultural rights, the local Government will be guided solely by considerations of the true interest of the great mass of agriculturists on whom the prosperity of this province is fundamentally based. I can assure you that any representation on behalf of the farmer in any part of India will always receive my very careful and sympathetic consideration.

BE INDIANS FIRST.

In taking leave of you, gentlemen, I would appeal to you so to uphold the rights of those whom your Association represents that you do not forget the rights and aspirations of others, to remember that you are Indians first and Hindus afterwards, to seek the solution of differences on the common ground of goodwill to all men and to believe that in so doing you are acting in the true interest and to the lasting honour of the great religious community whose name you have the honour to bear."—A. P.

VITAL NEED OF COMMUNAL UNITY

REPLY TO SIND MUSLIM ASSOCIATION ADDRESS.

VICEROY'S CAMP,
Karachi, Nov. 12.

Following is His Excellency the Viceroy's reply to an address from the Sind Mahomedan Association at Karachi on 12th November:—

I am glad to observe, Mr. Chairman, that you have made mention of no serious complaint in the speech which you have just delivered and indeed this laudable spirit of contentment is in keeping with the well-known and steadfast loyalty towards Government that has always been a characteristic of the Sindhi Mussalman. It is a source of considerable satisfaction to me to be able to congratulate you, gentlemen, of the comparative immunity of this Province from the worst manifestations of communal jealousy and bitterness. But at the same time I would hasten to remind you that this desirable state of affairs can only be maintained by the leaders of the two communities continually using their influence on the side of peace and by their active discouragement of fanatical speeches and of violent writings. By the recent introduction of the Bill dealing with insults to religion the Government of India has done what was possible by means of legislation to penalise deliberate and malicious attacks on that which each community holds sacred. But I fully recognise that this action, necessary as it certainly has been, deals only with the symptoms and cannot of itself produce that change of heart which will be the one lasting solution of India's present discords and difficulties.

POLICY OF FAIRNESS TO ALL COMMUNITIES.

You have referred, gentlemen, to your feelings of apprehension that your community may not in the future be given a sufficiently wide opportunity of serving your motherland in the various spheres of usefulness which constitute a public career. I must first of all congratulate you upon the rapid strides made by Mussalmans as a whole, and particularly by the Mussalmans of this province, in all stages of education during the last twenty years and I would advise you to rely to an increasing degree on your own merits to obtain adequate representation in the public services rather than on communal consideration. My Government clearly recognises that, while due regard must be had to the qualifications of candidates, it is necessary as far as possible to see that the various communities are not deprived of a fair opportunity of sharing in the great services which it controls and we continually have this policy in our minds. But we trust that as time goes on the Mahomedan community will find itself increasingly able to face and overcome outside competition without any special assistance whatsoever.

PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURE.

I know full well, gentlemen, that a large majority of the members of your Association are practical agriculturists and I wish to offer you my sympathy in the grave losses which some of you have undoubtedly sustained by the recent severe floods in Hyderabad. I am also distressed to learn that the present season has proved an unavoidable one for most of you to the late rise and early fall of the river. I hope and believe, however, that the great Sukkur Barrage will soon be protecting you from these unpleasant vicissitudes and I would here urge you in your own interests to shoulder the burden of the initial cost of this vast enterprise by buting soil of the land which is ultimately to be benefitted by its operation. The question of feeder and direct railway conncetions for this province has already been dealt with by me in my reply to the address of the Indian Merchants' Association to-day and I would request you to take my remarks on that occasion as an answer to your representation on the subject. I have listened with great interest to the views expressed by you on several of the major questions of the day which affect the Mahomedan community in India and I can assure you that when these matters come to be considered the opinion of your Association will not be overlooked. As you are aware the Statutory Commission will before long start its enquiry and you will agree with me that it would not be proper for me in the discussion of these problems to anticipate in any way the report of the Commission.

GREAT NEED OF COMMUNAL UNITY.

In conclusion I would again emphasise the absolute necessity of harmony between the two great communities in this country and of an understanding of and sympathy with the peculiar difficulties with which each is confronted in many quarters.

There is, I believe, a growing anxiety to find a solution of her sorest and most obstinate problem. Critics will not be wanting of any proposal that can be put forward, but I trust that those who feel constrained to criticise will constantly seek to do so in a spirit of constructive desire to help. It is always difficult to build. It is often easy to find fault with others building, and at this time no one who cares for India's welfare and who appreciates the damage caused to her body politic by their antagonism will fail to wish well to any efforts that may directly or indirectly assist in promoting the cause of peace. I appeal to you, gentlemen, as the representatives of the community which has so large a numerical preponderance in this province to set a good example for the conduct of majorities and to show a spirit of tolerance and forbearance towards those who may be less favourably placed than yourselves, that spirit without which real unity is unattainable and without which India can never claim her true place in the great sisterhood of nations.—A.P.

INDIANISING PORT SERVICES

LORD IRWIN OUTLINES GOVT. POLICY

Viceroy's Camp, Karachi, Nov. 12.

The following is H. E. the Viceroy's reply to an address from the Indian Merchants Association and the Buyers and Shippers Chamber, Karachi, on 12th November:—

Gentlemen, I thank you cordially for the welcome which you have given to Lady Irwin and myself. It is a great pleasure to me to meet the members of two bodies which between them represent the Indian trade and commerce of such an important town as Karachi is. The growth of Karachi is, as you have said the natural outcome of her favourable geographical position and she has now added to her importance by becoming an aerial port. When Lord Chelmsford visited your city in 1917 Drigh Road was only a wayside station with a small village adjoining it. It has now developed into a large air force depot and aerodrome and there seems to be little question that Karachi is destined to become the gateway of the air road from Europe to India.

COMMERCIAL AIR SERVICE BETWEEN EUROPE AND INDIA.

It is not impossible that the next few years will see the inauguration of regular commercial air services between Europe and India and the Far East and of internal services in India resulting in the speeding up of communications and the further development of trade. Karachi, in view of her geographical position at the centre of some of the probable main world routes, is bound to play an important part in these developments. I am glad that your address sounds a note of optimism regarding the future of yor trade though the figure you have quoted show certain falling off from the high figures of a few years ago I trust that you have not suffered too heavily from the floods of the recent rainy season which left such havoc in their wake. I should like to take the opportunity of expressing my unstinted admiration of the way in which the people and the officials of Sind have risen to the occasion in dealing with the situation. One passage in your address suggested that in the past the Government of India have scarcely shown Karachi the sympathy and support which her undoubted achievements deserve and that they unduly minimise the urgency of certain needs which you feel to-day.

IMPROVEMENT IN RY. SERVICE.

You will, I have no doubt, desire that I should explain the attitude of the Government of India upon these matters. You will not be unaware of the large sums which the Government have in the past spent in providing the rail connection between Karachi and the Punjab without which none of the developments in the port and town would have been possible. Nor have the Government of India, I think, ever spared either skill or money in improving the capacity of the main line of railway. The evidence of this continued attention to the needs of Karachi may be found in the fact that for some years past there has been no restriction on the free flow of traffic to and from the port to the full extent of all demands. Not only is the capacity of the main line of railway well in advance of the demands likely to be made of it in the near future but I understand that there has recently been a great improvement in the speed and the safety with which traffic to and from the port has been transported. You have mentioned various new railway works which you consider to be of urgent importance to Karachi. The history of two of these connections between Karachi and Bombay and Karachi and Cawnpore is that of many other projects in India. They were investigated before the war and then deferred when war broke out. Later they have had to give way to projects whose financial success was more assured. As you know the railway boards decided a year or two ago that the project for the connection of Karachi with Bombay should be re-examined and the results of the investigation made last cold weather are still under scrutiny. Though the Board are not yet satisfied that the expected traffic will have an adequate return on the large capital required they have tentatively entered the project in their programme for 1929-30. The second railway work mentioned in your address the Karachi-Cawnpore broad gauge connection appears to have less in favour of it. It has been very carefully investigated and the magnitude of the estimates for construction made it doubtful whether adequate advantage will be gained by substituting a broad gauge for the metre guage which exists already.

"The project, however, is one which is brought up for review from time to time in accordance with the Board's policy of periodically examining all such proposals and you may be certain that it will not be lost sight of.

You have in the third place referred to the feeder lines in Sind. These would be undoubtedly of great benefit to Karachi and I understand that negotiations with the Bombay Government on the subject of a guarantee are approaching a satisfactory conclusion. The North-Western Railway will commence the work as soon as the matter is decided.

REPRESENTATION ON LEGISLATURES

The question of representation of your bodies on the central and provincial legislatures to which you have referred is of course of very immediate interest to you and I can assure you that I fully realise the importance of giving due weight to the opinions of the great mercantile community in this and others parts of India I do not think I can say more than this at the present time when the Statutory Commission is within a measurable time of the beginning of its inquiry.

INDIANISATION OF PORT SERVICES.

You have invited my attention to a resolution in the Council of State in January 1922, recommending that steps should be taken to increase the number of Indians in the higher grades of service of the Port Trusts and you express disappointment at at the slow progress that has since been made. As you are aware the Board of Trustees have a Statutory power to appoint its own officers, and in the debate in the Council to which you refer it was recognised that the most practical step that the Government could take towards the Indianisation of the Port Trust Services would be to increase the number of Indians on the Board of Trustees. The Karachi Port Trust Act was accordingly amended in 1924 so as to increase the number of Indian members of the Board from two to five. I have no doubt that the Board as now constituted is exercising its power of appointment with due regard to the claims of qualified Indians. I am in sympathy with the natural desire of Indians to take a greater part in the sea transport system of their own country. Our first task is to provide for the training of Indian officers and for this purpose the "Dufferin" has been converted into a training ship located at Bombay as recommended by the Mercantile Marine Committee. An influential governing body containing a majority of Indians ha been appointed and the training ship will shortly be opened for its first term.

APPOINTMENT OF RY. BOARDS.

The question whether Karachi can be made the port of call of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamers has been very carefully considered many times in the past, but it has always been felt that only a very small portion of the mails from Europe brought by these steamers would be benefitted by the mails from Europe brought by these steamers would be benfitted by the proposed change while the bulk of the mails would be seriously delayed." When, however, the Cairo-Karachi Air Mail Service is established it is clear that Karachi will occupy a unique position in respect of the Air Mail Service to and from Europe. You have mentioned your desire that Indians should be appointed to the Railway Board and to the Central Board of Revenue. I can assure you that when vacancies occur in these bodies the question whether an Indian can be appointed is always considered and I give my personal attention to it. I should be glad to see Indians occupying seats on both these Boards, but I must remind you that in both cases, it is essential that the member should possess special knowledge and experience. if he is to discharge his duties adequately and that the primary consideration in filling these appointments must be in the interest of public service.

I will conclude, gentlemen, by again thanking the representatives of the great commercial interests in Karachi for giving me this opportunity of meeting them and by wishing you prosperity and success in all your business.—A. P.

NOT A NEGLECTED PORT.

VICEROY ON THE IMPORTANCE OF KARACHI.

KARACHI, Nov. 12.

His Excellency the Viceroy at a luncheon given by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce to-day, said in the course of his speech:—

I am sorry, Mr. Chairman that you or anyone should feel that in the eyes of Government, Karachi is in the position of a neglected younger child, and that the favourite elder brothers get all good things that are going. Before I leave you, I trust I may be able to dispel the idea that the Government could be such callous an unnatural parent. I can, at any rate, promise you that any question which affects Karachi will always receive my very careful and sympathetic attention, and I am glad that, henceforth, I shall have the personal acquaintance with your problem and circumstances which means so much when any matter comes up for decision. I should like to say something on one or two of the points you have raised. I may be repeating to a certain extent what I have already said to other bodies in Karachi, for I seem to have occupied no inconsiderable part of my time to-day in public speaking. Indeed, my oratory seems in danger of acquiring some of the characteristics of the perennial flow of irrigation of which I have been seeing and hearing so much on the Sutlej and at Sukkur.

SIND FEEDER LINES SCHEME.

As you have said it is an essential part of the scheme that communications in the area now coming under irrigation should be adequate and it is satisfactory to know that the negotiations which have been proceeding with the Bombay Government regarding the guarantee for the Sind feeder lines seem likely to be successful and that construction will begin as soon as a decision has been reached. The other line which you have referred to, is the much discussed Karachi-Cawnpore broad-gauge connection. You are, no doubt, aware of the difficulties which have confronted the scheme. Various alignments have been proposed and have been investigated from time to time. They involve the conversion of many miles of metre gauge railway, some of them the property of Indian States, the construction of a considerable length of broad-gauge railway, and in some cases a complete alteration in the present working of traffic on established metre gauge and broad-gauge lines. Although such a line would be considerably shorter than the present broad-gauge construction, it would save little in mileage as compared with the present metre gauge connection which gives access to Agra, Cawnpore and other places in the productive area already trading with Karachi. There seems to be some doubt too whether the present metre gauge connection cannot carry all the traffic offering or whether a broad-gauge connection would really bring much more trade to Karachi. The various estimates that have been considered for the project vary from 9 to 12 crores of rupees according to the alignment adopted and it is obvious that a proposal of this magnitude requires very careful consideration.

It is recognised, however, that this line should undoubtedly give Karachi certain facilities which it does not at present enjoy, and though its construction will always have to be considered in relation to that of more urgent projects in other parts of India, the scheme is to be brought up for review from time to time for re-examination in the light of changing circumstances and there is therefore no fear that the Government of India will lose sight of this proposal. You have also asked me about the question of establishment of a Chief Court in Sind. The matter has, I know, been very carefully considered by the Bombay Government who fully appreciate the necessity of the Court. But for the present I am advised that the financial difficulty cannot be overcome and that the Government of Bombay do not hope to be in a position to introduce the Court during the next financial year.

RESERVE BANK IN KARACHI.

As to your representation regarding Karachi's claim to a branch of the Reserve Bank, I fear I cannot say more to-day than that, as you are aware, nothing has yet been definitely settled and that it will be very carefully considered when the question arises in practical shape.

I am going to be rash enough to offer you a few observations about the future administration of your great port. I am making them advisedly before my visit to the port and my inspection of the new harbour works, so that you should not think they are simply the unfledged impressions of the casual visitor. In the course of discussions at various times about Karachi affairs, I have heard the question asked whether the port authorities had sufficiently considered the need for taking a long view in providing the necesesary facilities for handling traffic. I do not doubt that the existing arrangements are sound and economical for the traffic which the port has hitherto had to handle. But if the port develops as we hope and expect, other methods may be necessary to deal with the increasing volume of trade. The approaching completion of one stage in the construction of the west wharf and the reorganisation of the work of the port that this implies seems to give an opportunity for reviewing the future of the port as a whole and in particular for considering methods of handling traffic which can readily be expanded to meet future requirements.

DEVELOPMENT OF KARACHI PORT.

I think there is much to be learned from the experience of ports in other parts of the world and I am told that great advances have been made in recent years in the use of mechanical devices, in the orderly arrangement of the movement of traffic within the port and in improved methods of sorting and storing goods while in the port area. Nobody would suggest that Karachi can afford to neglect the lessons learned in other great ports. On the knowledge and judgment of the port trustees depends the prosperity not only of Karachi but also of a vast hinterland and I feel no doubt that they can be trusted to take that wide outlook uninfluenced by local considerations and interests on which a right decision must be based. I would ask you to believe me, Mr. Chairman, that in everything that I have said I am prompted solely by my sincere desire to see Karachi a flourishing and up-to-date port. You will, perhaps, think that I have taken rather an unfair advantage of your hospitality to be somewhat didactic. If I have, I owe you an apology for it has given Lady Irwin and myself a real pleasure to-day to accept your hospitality and to meet so many of your members. We both thank you sincerely. I shall, as I have said, henceforth feel able to follow the fortunes of Karachi and its traders with something more than official interest. Of all our pleasant recollections of Karachi, one of our pleasantest will be the kind welcome we have received from all the members of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce. —A. P.

NEW PRAYER BOOK

PARLIAMENT SHOULD NOT AUTHORISE IT

'JIX' ON OLIGARCHY OF BISHOPS.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Sir Joynson-Hicks nas submitted a long memorandum for consideration of the Ecclesiastical Committee of Parliament showing reasons why the new Prayer Book should not receive the authority of Parliament. He states that the minority opposed to the measure in the Church Assembly cannot be regarded as negligible. Furthermore, there are no effective safeguards against the misuse of powers conferred on Archbishops and Bishops for the regulation of Divine Service. He declares that Government of the Church of England is being transferred in a most casual manner from the constitutional system to an oligarchy of Bishops whose failure to maintain discipline has brought the Church to its present divided and difficult position, while changes of doctrine in the direction of Roman teaching are undoing the work of the Reformation.—Reuter.

DEVISING COMMON PLAN

BEHAR LEADERS TO CONFER

PATNA, Nov, 11.

Congress and non-Congress leaders of this province are going to hold an informal conference on Sunday to devise common plan of action regarding the reforms commission.—Free Press.

COMMISSION WITHOUT INDIANS THE RIGHT FORM?

LONDON, Nov, 11.

Weekly papers of all degrees of political opinion approve the constitution of the Statutory Commission, although they are hardly enthusiastic about the personnel, apart from outstanding qualities of Sir John Simon. Opposition papers particularly deplore threat of boycott. The journal "Nation" believes that the Government's solution for obtaining Indian coöperation is ingenious and promising while the "New Statesman" refersto the "obvious futility of boycott" and ask what even the wholehog Swarajists hope to gain by addition of Indians to the Commission. The "Spectator" points out that in the final process of revising the reforms, obviously no Indian can can participate. Logically, therefore, and almost constitutionally the Commission without Indians is the right form.—Reuter.

CHIEF MINISTERS COUNSEL OF DESPAIR

MADRAS, Nov. 12.

In an interview to the Press, the Hon. Mr. Subbarayan, Chief Minister says though widespread disappointment has been caused by the announcement of the Statutory Commission personnel it was not right to attempt to boycott it. With prevailing differences of opinion, boycott was bound to fail as previous attempts had failed. It would be time to send out united protest, he concludes, when the Commission made recommendations unacceptable to Indians.

The Ministerial Party will discuss the question and the Party's attitude towards the Commission on the 27th instant.—Free Press.

CALCUTTA RESOLUTIONS

LALA RAMSARANDAS DISAPPROVES

LAHORE, Nov. 11.

In the course of a special interview to "The Tribune," Lala Ramsarandas commenting on the Calcutta decision of All-India Congress Committee on the communal questions says that the resolutions on cow-slaughter and music cannot be said to have the support of the Hindu community. It seems that the Congress is now entirely out of touch with Hindu sentiments and feelings. A resolution that permits slaughther of cows in a private house in all localities where there live mixed population of Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs, cannot be acceptable to the Hindus of the Punjab whose sentiments are to some extent respected by existing law. It is strange how the Congress Committee or anyone else could put the question of music on the same footing as cow-slaughter.—Free Press.

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INCREASE OF CRIMES IN SUBURBAN AREA

REPORT OF CITY POLICE ADMINISTRATION

PLEA FOR A CENTRAL POLICE FORCE.

"The year under report, was, on the whole, one of comparative quiet," says the Inspector General of Police in his Annual Police Report for the Presidency for the year 1926. "The political situation was quiet throughout the year and there was no unrest on that account. On the other hand, communal tension over the burning question of music before mosques continued to be acute, and but for the special arrangements made in Sholapur, (involving the drafting of men from other districts), on the occasion of certain religious processions there would undoubtedly have been disorders. Feeling betwen the two communities is still dunning high and constant care is necessary to prevent the danger of collision. This state of affairs throws upon the Police a heavy burden of anxiety, for complications have a knack of rising where they are least expected. The situation is not made easier by the unbridled writings and speeches indulged in from time to time by the protagonists of both communities."

A feature of the year was a pronounced decrease—6,164 cases—in non-cognizable crime, for the first time during the last 6 years. Whether the improvement now reported is fortuitous or works the beginning of a steady fall is yet too early to say. On the other hand, the situation with regard to cognizable crime was so favourable. A small increase was recorded in the year, both in the total under this head and in serious reported crime, as compared with the figures for the year 1925. The Inspector General points out that with the comparatively peaceful conditions prevailing during the three years and the rounding up of gangs of dacoits and outlaws, the statistics for the year under report might reasonably have been expected to show a considerable falling off. But the reverse is the case and the statistics reveal that crime has been slowly but steadily rising during the last three years. Various reasons have been given by the Superintendents and complaints as to the inadequacy of the Police Force have been repeated in some of their reports.

FLING AT EXCISE POLICY.

The total of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported during the year was 136,512 against 141,991 in 1925, a decrease of 5,479 under all classes.

The total number of reported cases of serious crime was 23,839 as aganist 23,713 in the previous year. Murders were 558, attempts at Murder and culpable homicide 212, dacoities 173, robberies 669, housebreaking 8,074, thefts including cattle thefts 13,118 and receiving stolen property 1,035.

Taking murders, attempts at murder, and culpable homicides together, there is an increase of 37 cases as compared with the figures of 1925. The number of dacoities decreased by 17, while robberies increased by 3, but taking both figures together, the incidence of this form of crime was the lowest recorded for the last quinquennium. This satisfactory result is due, to a great extent, to the successful efforts of the police for some years in rounding up a number of important gangs of dacoits and outlaws. A contributory cause says the Inspector General of Police was the excise policy of the Government in particular in East and West Khandesh, "which has provided the gentle Bhil, in the illicit distillation of liquor, with a lucrative substitute for highway robbery and dacoity."

As regards "Burglaries," the total number reported during the year was the lowest during the quinquennium. The decrease was chiefly noticed in Sind, where a fall of 328 cases was recorded.

MOST CRIMINAL PARTS.

The Bombay Suburban District continues to be the most criminal (5.46) and Ratnagiri the least criminal (.44), among the districts. The corresponding Districts in Sind were again Karachi Headquarters (6.95) and Thar and Parkar (1.99).

As regards the high incidence of cognizable crime in the Bombay Suburban District, the Superintendent of Police writes: Unfortunately, the force at my disposal is inadequate and consequently crime cannot be kept down. The position must become worse as time goes on. The area is developing, and, if, as the population and the wealth of the District increases, there is no proportionate increase in the Police Force, crime must increase.....I would like here to record my opinion that really efficient working cannot be expected so long as the Suburban Police is separated from the City Police. Kurla, Ghatkopar, Bandra, Villa-Parla and Andheri are now really parts of Bombay—although geographically they are not one, for Police purposes they should be considered as one. London and Greater London are policed by one Force, and it appears to me that Bombay and its suburbs should be policed by one Force.

"Apart altogether from the financial issues involved", says the Inspector-General, "the law's delays are proving a serious obstacle to the satisfactory performance of Police work. When the simplest case may drag on for weeks it is not to be wondered at that witnesses are suborned and that the prospects of conviction grow remote."

UNDETECTED CASES.

The total number of undetected cases daring the year increased from 10,786 in 1925 to 11,040 in 1926. Commenting on undetected crime, the Commissioner, Northern Division, observes:—

"The number of cases that remained undetected at the close of the year was 1,707 out of a total of 3995 of real cases under Indian Penal Code, as against 1,566 out of 3,782 in the previous year, giving the increased percentage of 42.72 as against 41.40 in the last year. These figures go to indicate that nearly half the number of real cases have gone undetected, and reveal a serious state of affairs which does not reflect credit on the detective efficiency of the investigating police force. I agree with Mr. Holland (District Superintendent of Police, Surat), that 'until such time as Government are inclined to provide for an adequate police staff and until a more intelligent class of rank and file for unarmed police are forthcoming, few hopes of much better results need be entertained.'"

POLICE FORCE STRENGTH.

The total strength of the Police in the Presidency, including Sind and Railways but exclusive of the Dangs stood at 1,090 officers and 22,319 men against 1,083 officers and 22,141 men in the previous year.

The total cost of the Police for the financial year 1926-27, inclusive of clerical staff, amounted to Rs 1,34,34,118 as against Rs. 1,33,68,191 in 1925-26,—a net increase of Rs. 65,927.

The average cost of a Policeman decreased from Rs. 552-7-0 to Rs. 550-1-6.

The proportion of Police to area, population and cognizable crime investigated was 1 policeman to 5.67 square miles, 2.37 Railway miles, 773 persons and 1.68 cognisable crime investigated as against 1 to 5.71 square miles, 2,44 Railway miles, 780 persons and 1.63 cognisable crime investigated in the preceding year.

FLYING BOATS REACH BUSHIRE.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Bushire.—Four Air Force flying boats arrived here from Basrah at 11-10 a.m. today without any incident.—Reuter.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS IN BASRAH

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Basrah.—Several distinct earth tremors were felt here at six this evening.—Reuter.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (NOV. 14TH)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Jocthabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: SCORPIO.

If to-day is your birthday, the allotment of your Kismet, from Nature's inexhaustible store of good and bad gifts, is poor; but you are a brave man (I talk, just now of men only) ready to receive strokes or smiles of Nature just as an ordinary person in India receives philosophically a policeman's "danda" on his back, on least provocation, or even his sweet smile if his dry palm was vaselined (which means the same 'greased'). Nature is a hard taskmaster, her examinations are strictest. Hardly one per cent of the candidates pass in her crucial test; yet a howl is set up if the result in the matriculation examination of this mundane university is about 25 percentage of successful students. You are indeed that one successful candidate out of 100 of Nature's examination. More power to your endurance, patience and perseverance! It is not known whether Lord Irwin or Sir John Simon will be able to keep their heads on their shoulders—that is, keep them cool, without the aid of ice-bags, all these months and years. But surely you can occupy, any of these two gadis worthily without the least perturbation. You never care even for the worst piece of bad luck, as, for instance, after fishing an entire day the only bite you may get is frost-bite, or the only 'catch' you may get is one by the scruff of the neck by your daddy, or by the landowner if you have trespassed into his estate. You know well that "all the pleasure this Life may hold is on the Precipice bank". You are real gold, the more it is melted and smelted (not smelled) the more refined does it become. And now talking of women, if you are one of the species, you may be rightly called "Nearly," because you are all butt (just as a man called his goat such because its business whole day was nothing but 'butt'). May God save all from your butting!

AGREEMENT REACHED.

RADIO CONVENTION

UNCONDITIONAL ARBITRATION ACCEPTED

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Washington.—Reversing its previous attitude, the American delegation to the International Radio Conference has agreed to the inclusion of unconditional compulsory arbitration clause for the settlement of any international dispute arising out of the radio convention. The delegation, last week, favoured the existing optional arbitration clause as the United States Government had hitherto in treaties and conventions stipulated that arbitration should always be excepted in the disputes involving national honour and independence.—Reuter.

BANKING IN INDIA

MR. GUBBAY DISCUSSES CHEQUE OPERATIONS

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Investigation into present banking conditions in India as an essential preliminary to dealing with problem of modifying the present basis of bazaar hoondee so that it may conform to the requirements of suitable investment for Banking funds was advocated by M. M. Gubbay in a paper on indigenous Indian banking read at the Indian section of Royal Society of Arts. He contended that on the possibility of such modification depended the question of central authority securing effective control over credit operations in the bazaar. He pointed out that the part played by organised banking in India was inconsiderable, compared with that played by the private Indian banker. He deousscd the possibility of expansion of the cheque operations in India and displacement of payment in silver or notes in the bazaar in the nofussil by cheque payments.

The Chairman, Sir Henry Strakosch, declared himself an incorrigible optimist as regards the posibility of India adapting herself to the modern central banking system and also as regards immense benefit that such a system, established on orthodox lines would confer on India. Pointing out the celerity with which the United States adapted herself to the system since it was introduced in 1914, he said that he did not doubt if properly handled, India would soon "tumble" to advantages of such organisation.—Reuter's Special.

Compiegne—In clearing in Compiegne Forest, railway coach in which Armistice was signed was ceremoniously placed on very spot where it stood on the memorable occasion. Marshall Foch and Admiral Sir George Hope were present.—Reuter's Special.

NEW CONGRESS PARTY IN MADRSA COUNCIL

MADRAS, Nov. 12.

Mr. Muthiah Mudaliar, M.L.C., who along with six others, sits separately from the Congress Party, has issued a manifesto explaining his party's position. The manifesto says whereas the Gauhati resolution has given rise to differences of opinion, and whereas in the interests of the province it is considered desirable, especially now when there is a large remission of provincial contribution and its utilization is under consideration, that every question before the Council should be supported or opposed openly and on its merits, we have formed ourselves into a party called the Congress Nationalist Party.—Free Press.

I. C. S. OPEN COMPTEITION.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 12.

In the press communique of 3rd instant it was announced that 36 Europeans and 21 Indians had been successful at the Indian Civil Service examination held in London this year and that 5 vacancies would be offered for competition at the examination to be held at Delhi next January. A European candidate however who passed high on the list at the London examination but was at first rejected by the Medical Board has on further examination been accepted. This raises the total intake of Europeans by one and on the principle stated in the previous communique of recruiting Europeans and Indians in equal numbers, it has been decided to recruit also one additional Indian during 1927-28. Accordingly 6 vacancies will be offered for open competition at the examination to be held in Delhi in January next instead of 5 as previously announced.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Sir P. P. Ginwala, on return from leave has resumed his duties as President of the Tariff Board.—A. P.

A Lahore message says:—

His Excellency the Governor leaves Lahore on the 15th on a tour and will return here on the 21st. His Excellency leaves again on the 25th for Kapurthala to attend the festivities in connection with the Maharaja's golden jubilee.—A. P.

A Cuttack message says:—

According to the latest advices, Mr. Gandhi will not visit Orissa before November 28.—A. P.

MURDEROUS ATTACKS ON HINDU LEADERS

HINDU MAHASABHA'S WARNING TO GOVERNMENT

DELI, Nov. 7.

The All-India Hindu Mahasabha Committee held its meeting at Delhi on November 5 and 6, 1927 at the Hindu Mahasabha office. Nearly 50 members attended from Bombay, Sind, the Punjab, the U. P., Behar, Rajputana and other Provinces including prominent members such as Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Lala Lajpat Rai, Rai Harbilas Sharda, Kumar Ganganand Sinha, Ganesh Damodar Savarkar, Kumar Chandkarao Sharda, Pundit Devarsinha Sharma, Lala Ram Parshad and Pandit Neki Ram Sharma. The Committee unanimously adopted the following resolutions:—

1. The action of the authorities in certain places in disallowing Hindu Nagar Kirtan and other processions or in placing undue restrictions on them is utterly unjustifiable and improper. The attitude of the authorities in disallowing processions or placing undue restrictions on them on the ground of apprehension of a breach of the peace or threat of violence by a section of the body politic has encouraged an aggressive and defiant attitude in certain sections which has led to a number of riots resulting in great loss of life and property. The Committee requests Government to protect His Majesty's subjects in the lawful exercise of the rights which they have enjoyed from time immemorial.

CONSPIRACY BEHIND MURDERS.

2. (a) This Committee expresses its abhorrence of the many murders and murderous assaults committed on Arya Samaj and Hindu leaders by some Mahomedans. (b) This Comittee expresses its considered opinion that there were conspiracies behind these murders and murderous assaults and it deplores that the Government has failed so far to trace such conspiracies. (c) In the opinion of this committee, these murders and murderous assaults have been directly fostered by the violent speeches and writings of some prominent Muslims and the Committee regrets that the Government failed to take timely and adequate notice of such utterances.

The Committee desires to draw the attention of the Government, to the gravity of the situation which has developed and which is likely to lead to more disastrous results unless effectively checked and remedied in time.

3. This Committee regrets to note that the Government has not so far been able to see that the Hindus who were turned out from tribal territories have been restored to their homes and property, and it earnestly requests the Government to take early steps towards that end. This Committee sanctions Rs. 15,000 for the help of Hindu refugees and for the relief of the sufferers from fire at Peshawar.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S ACTION CRITICISED.

4. The Committee records its strong disapprobation of the irregular and the high-handed action of the President of the All-India Congress Committee in calling a Unity Conference at Calcutta at unreasonably short notice and without consulting the Hindu leaders of other provinces. The All-India Congress Committee should not have undertaken to consider and decide questions relating to the slaughter of cows and music before mosques in its meeting held at Calcutta, because the subjects were not included in the agenda of the meeting circulated to the members because as a result of the absence of such notice the gathering was not sufficiently representative either of the Provinces or of the communities concerned and because being a purely political body, the Congress was debarred from giving any decision about differences relating to religion or religious practices. The A.I.C.C. decision in the matter of cow slaughter shows a regrettable disregard of the deep seated Hindu sentiment regarding the cow and is not likely to lead to unity and peace but on the contrary is calculated to lead to greater discord and strife.—A. P.

JOINT STOCK CO'S IN INDIA

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.

54 companies were registered during September 1927 with an authorised capital of Rs. 95 lakhs as against 49 companies with an aggregate capital of Rs. 172 lakhs in the preceding month and 55 companies with Rs. 232 lakhs in the corresponding month of the previous year. Bengal accounted for 35 companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 66 lakhs and Madras for six companies with capital of Rs. 14 lakhs. The largest floatation in September was the Bengal Textile Agency, Bengal with an authorised capital of Rs. 45 lakhs.

26 companies with aggregate authorised capital of Rs. 143 lakhs having ceased to work went into liquidation or were dissolved or otherwise became defunct during the month. Largest liquidation during the month was that of the Investment Trust of Bombay with authorised capital of one crore of rupees.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 425 lakhs in the authorised capital of existing joint stock companies in India in September 1927.—A. P.

CASE AGAINST PT. INDRA.

"MERELY A SATIRE" SAYS A WITNES

STATEMENT OF THE ACCUSED

DELHI, Nov. 10.

Of the ten witnesses examined to-day seven hailing from Aligarh Meerut and Hathras deposed that the tone and spirit of the articles under complaint were not such as to excite feelings of communal hatred or enimity. One of them, Swami Maheshwaranand, President of the Tochigarh Hindu Sabha, admitted that the whole article was his. it was based on actual facts gleaned by personal investigations.

A Brahman, a brother of two persons whose eyes, it is alleged, were drawn out by persons stated to be Mussalmans, as also a Chamar assaulted and wounded by unknown persons alleged to be Mussalmans (because they had small beards and wore "pajamas") corroborated the Swami's story.

MERELY A SATIRE.

In Cross-examination most of the lawyers witnesses from Aligarh thought that English journalism in this country was more responsible than the vernacular. They however did not agree that the present communal tension was to a great extent the creation of the vernacular press as far as U. P. was concerned Pandit Dhraminda Nath admitted that if his name was substituted for the word "Mussalman" in the article of August 4 and if the case was not a hypothetical one, he would certainly take objection to it, and if the same subject matter appeared in some Moslem papers making identical allegations against the Hindus, he would be affected by it. His main contention was that the lines under complaint in the article of August 4 should not be taken seriously as the whole article was a satire. He admitted that he would not be a party in writing a similar article in seriousness. He approved of the language of the article but denied ever to have used it himself during his short journalistic career.

Hanuman Pershad stated that the publication of true but reprehensible items of news did not aggravate bitterness.

Chail Behari of from Haithras deposed that the feelings between the Hindus and the Mussalmans in his city were cordial.

PANDIT INDRA'S STATEMENT.

In a written statement the accused Pandit Indra stated that from the beginning of his career he had suppored Hindu-Moslem Unity and in spite of the events of last year, he held that the salvation of India lay in interlcommunal unity on a sound and permanent basis. "As a journalist I had often to criticise the action of the C. I. D. officials of Delhi who are also responsible for reporting the conduct of local newspapers. I had also published a letter from one of Aligarh correspondents in which the writer complained about the rude and objectionable behaviour of the police officials of Aligarh district. That is the reason why the police authorities of both districts took advantage of my absence from Delhi picked up some of views and contributed articles published without any evil intentions by my inexperienced assistants and putting the most offensive interpretation on them pursuaded the Government to start a case against me."

The public Prosecutor pointed out that the case was instituted at the instance of the District Magistrate and with the advice of law Department of the Local Government and the police had absolutely no hand in it. —A. P.

STRUGGLE FOR SWARAJ.

(Continued from page 6.)

rajists to be a party within the Congress, declaring further that the policy of N.C.O. "shall include all such activities as tended to create an atmosphere of resistance making Government by the bureaucracy impossible and all steps necessary for the gradual withdrawal of that co-operation without which it is impossible for the bureaucracy to maintain itself." The Party also declared that while the goal of the party was the attainment of Swaraj, the immediate objective would be the attainment of Dominion Status; and the Party resolved to set up Nationalist candidates to the elections coming up at the end of the year who when elected, would be pledged to present the National demand, and would, if the demand were rejected by the Government, adopt a policy of "uniform, continuous and consistent obstruction within the Councils with a view to make Government through the Councils impossible" A most vigorous and extensive propaganda was organised by the Swarajist leaders all over the country for the purpose of educating the electorates on the Swarajist programme; and the public response was splendid in most of the provinces. Meanwhile, strenuous efforts were made by responsible leaders to bring about a compromise between the two parties within the Congress, and through their efforts a Special Congress was held in Delhi in September 1923 presided over by Abul Kalam Azad; where a resolution was passed giving to Congressmen liberty to stand as candidates and exercise their right of voting "at the forthcoming elections"; as also another resolution sanctioning the Boycott of British goods.

(To be continued.)

EUQAL STATUS FIRST

(Continued from page 7.)

some technical directors to raise the whole technique of our pictures to a higher level.

(2) At the same time studios and laboratories must be fitted up on a superior level, so as to get best results out of this foreign assistance. I need hardly add that such foreigners will be required only in the initial stages till a large staff of local men are trained here under their direction or in foreign countries.

TAKE WORLD FAMOUS SUBJECTS.

(3) Some world-famous subjects should be selected. For I am convinced that educated people in India, will be interested in this industry when modern or ancient Classics are adopted to the screen and the halcyon days of India's past glory are vividly depicted on the screen in a fitting manner. Only then will Indian pictures be shown in foreign countries and will make bumper profits and thus draw the required capital for the industry.

(4) I am sure there will be no dearth of ladies and gentlemen from the best walks of life to act for such pictures. But there is one condition that the producers will have to observe in the matter. They will have to select the whole cast of such artists for some special pictures or for the select studies on the new basis, so as to create a new atmosphere, intellectual, emotional and artistic for creation of new pictures.

NO IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

This industry must primarily develop on its own basis and should not depend merely on Government's support. Under the present circumstances, of this national industry, however, Government can I think, if it is so inclined, assist in one way. It can start or it can arrange with the New British Empire Film Combine to start an up-to-date studio, with a modern laboratory and some highly trained directors, cameramen and a laboratory at a slected place in the country. They can easily get the best scenarios and educated men and women to act for the screen and they can easily produce pictures, which will have a world market. And, after the benefits of these new methods are brought home to the minds of Indian producers, Government can easily withdraw from active business by either selling away the studio to some local company or renting it to some producers for particular periods or pictures.

I do not think, any other Government action is needed in the matter.

I do not think that India should adopt any policy of giving preference to the British Empire Pictures. For I believe that all pictures should run on their own merits in this country irrespective of the country of their origin.

ELECTED CENSOR BOARD.

I do not think that the present system of censoring in our province is satisfactory. I have to make the following suggestions in the matter:—

(1) In the first place, I think the present Cinema Act must be overhauled, so as divest Government of its arbitrary authority of nominating all the members on the Censor-Board. In my opinion, only one-third of the members of the Board should be nominated by the Government, one or two members outside the trade should be elected by the industry and the rest should be elected by the local Legislative Council.

(2) The secretary and supervisor of films must then be chosen by the Board, so as to make them feel responsible not towards Government but towards people and the industry.

(3) I entirely agree with the suggestion that all films should be examined not by one supervisor as at present, but by sub-committees of the Board.

(4) The Censor-Board should take the Producers and the Exhibitors in confidence and must discuss objectionable points in films before rejecting them in toto.

ALL-INDIA BOARD.

(5) There ought to be an All-India Censor Board to be Constituted on the same lines, as I have indicated for the Provincial boards, with the obvious difference, that the Indian Legislatures should elect a suitable number of members on the Board. The All-India Board will not only examine all foreign films, but also hear and decide appeals, that may be preferred against the decisions of the Provincial Boards regarding Indian Films.

(6) The Censor Board at present make very invidious distinctions between Indian and Foreign Films, and insist on cutting out such scenes and actions such as are very common in foreign pictures. Censor Boards in future must be instructed to judge both types of films by the same standard.

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MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS AND VISITORS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have seen the report published in your paper last Saturday about the activities of the School Committee regarding the rights of rate-payers to visit, inspect municipal schools, and to record their remarks in the visitor's books. The Schools Committee's ultimate decision to leave the matter to the discretion of headmasters and headmistresses, is highly detrimental and objectionable to public interests. Twenty-five lakhs of the rate-payers are spent on these miserable institutions, and the public to have no free access to these schools! I think the public should adopt a very strong attitude and must see that no rate-payer is banned from visiting the schools. The Schools Committee can, by instructing headmasters and headmistresses prevent any rate-payer from visiting municipal schools, if they think that that person would expose their activities. The Schools Committee should not be afraid of light; they should throw open their schools to the public; they should ask the public to offer suggestions to them; they should invite and appreciate honest constructive criticism. In short, there should be mutual co-operation between the public and the Schools Committee. I fail to understand why the Schools Committee is so perturbed by the presence of the visitors to municipal schools. Is it that there is something wrong at the bottom? If the Schools Committee had not given access to the public, to municipal schools, the "scandals" would not have come to light; if in future, they are going to put a ban on the public, then I am sure municipal schools would be in gutters and drains, instead of, as at present, in shops abutting on roads, in insanitary premises, and greasy rat holes filled with inefficient and ill-mannered teachers.

Now as regards the reports submitted by the Headmistress of the Temkar Street Urdu Girls School, and the Assistant Lady Superintendent, Urdu Girls School, regarding Atiya Begum's visits to the schools, they are absolutely false and misleading. I make bold to say that there is a strong and determined movement on the part of two members of the Schools Committee, who are at daggers drawn with Atiya Begum, to put a stop to her indefatigable activities by asking the teachers of the Urdu schools to submit reports which misrepresent her visits to schools to the Schools Committee, whereby that body may be justified by banning her from visiting Municipal Schools. This has been my personal experience and I challenge the Schools Committee that I am ready to prove this. Moreover, some members of the Schools Committee are smarting under the trouncing they receive at the hands of the Corporation by the appointment of an independent committee to investigate into serious allegations levelled against the management of Urdu School by Atiya Begum. The members of the Schools Committee must not try to wreck vengeance on a lady that tries to open the eyes of the public by exposing the scandalous state of affairs prevailing in the Urdu Schools by placing a ban on her; they must show a clean fight. My advice to the Schools Committee is "Put your house into order and agitation from Atiya Begum would cease automatically."

Now I would like Messrs. Fazal Ibrahim Rehimtulla,, Dimtimkar, and Chotani, and Mrs. Shuffi Tyabjee, members of the Schools Committee to inform the public, the number of visits they have paid to municipal schools during the last 12 months. Moreover, will Mr. Dimtimkar inform me as to the steps he took after he visited the Temkar Street Urdu school in the company of Mrs. Shuffi Tyabjee to abate the abominable and overpowering stink prevalent in the insanitary school premises? Did he care to bring this to the notice of the Health Department through the Schools Committee? May I know what he has done in this matter? Secondly, will Messrs. Fazal Ibrahim Rehimtulla and Dimtimkar inform the public as to why did they appoint Miss Fundibai Sayed, the present Assistant Lady Superintendent of Urdu Girls Schools although she did not know the Urdu alphabet at the time of her appointment and still does not know Urdu? Will they please publish the letters in full written by Mrs. Shuffi Tyabjee to Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rehimtulla and to Mr. Farooqui, then School Secretary, dated 2nd May 1926, wherein she says "Fundibai is not even conversant with the Urdu alphabet." I hope Messrs. Fazal and Dimtimkar will not refuse to publish the two letters of Mrs. Shuffi Tyabjee, they are on the Secretary's file, I hope they won't bring forth lame excuses as not to publish these letters.

Let then publish these letters and let the public judge as to how they are doing your duty; let the public judge whether Atiya Begum is right or the Schools Committee.—Yours, etc., etc.,

DOSTMAHOMED G. KHAIRAZ.

November 12.

NOT YET HANGED

DELHI, Nov. 12.

A number of Muslims are reported to have gathered this morning outside the Central Jail, but were told by authorities that Abdul Rashid had not been hanged yet; the police had to be sent for to disperse the crowd.—A. P.

LORD MESTON SERMONISES

BRITISH PRESS OPINIONS

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The Sunday press, from the "Observer" to the "News of the World," by leaders, notes, articles and messages from India, features the appointment of the Indian Statutory Commission, and its reception in India. There is unanimous praise for the choice of the Chairman, which is described as a "brilliant stroke" and a "touch of genius." Mr. Garvin, writing in the "Observer," however, suggests that, apart from Sir John Simon and Viscount Burnham, the rest of the members of the Commission are non-entities. He adds that Sir Frederick Whyte might have been included in it. The exclusion of Indians is generally upheld in view of the Parliamentary nature of the Commission, but "Reynolds Illustrated News" expresses the opinion that not having included two Indians in the Commission is a blunder which could yet be repaired.

MESTON ADVOCATES SCHEME OF ASSESSORS.

Lord Meston's views are given prominence by two Sunday papers. In an interview published by the "Observer", Lord Meston says that it is imperative that India should have adequate voice in her own case. He hopes that the Commission would be provided with a body of assessors cossisting of both Indian politicians and experieneed officials. He believes that in the preparation of its recommendations, the Commission will require the assistance of two special schools of expert knowledge, on the one hand where psychology of Indian life is involved, and on the other, where wide acquaintance with constitutional precedence and practice is needed. He thinks that the Commission would be greatly helped by the advice of men like Lord Ronaldshay and the co-operation of outstanding Imperial statesmen like General Smuts and Sir Robert Borden.

INDIAN NATIONALISM RIDICULED.

In an article in the "Sunday Times," Lord Meston declares that Indian nationalism often misses its greatest opportunities. Its role at present could be singularly effective. It could meet the Commission on equal terms, negotiate with power and authority, and press its own schemes for political advance. It could still, even at this eleventh hour, table a Constitution, which he alleges, it is its right to frame.

Concluding, Lord Meston asks, while not receding from our pledge of responsible Government as our goal in India, "can we hope to reach the goal by way of the ballotbox, cabinet government and the rule of the majority? Is this consistent with Indian philosophy of life?"

BURDWAN FOR LORD SINHA.

The Maharaja of Burdwan, in an interview given to the "Observer," points out that during and since the War, India has been a partner at the Imperial Conference and her status has been recognised by her membership of the League of Nations. Hence, Indians naturally expect that Isdians should directly praticipate in the Commission's investigation. Maharajah of Burdwan declares that still less should the Commission be devoid of Indian experience. He suggests the inclusion of Lord Sinha in it. He emphasises the neeessity for the Commission co-opting members both for general purposes and province by province.—Reuter.

WARNING TO THE MUSLIMS

DIE-HARDS AT WORK

BOMBAY, Nov. 13.

The following statement has been issued for the guidance of the Muslims with reference to the Royal Commission on the Reforms by Maulana Ahmed Mukhtar, President of the Bombay Presidency Jamiat-ul-Ulema and Maulana Anis Ahmed, Secretary, All-India Muslim Federation:—

After the failure of the Non-co-operation movement of Mr. Gandhi another non-co-operation movement for boycotting the Royal Commission on reforms has been started by the Hindu leaders now. The Musalmans must open their eyes and realise the gravity of the situation. During the non-co-operation movement when Mr. Gandhi attempted to break the Aligarh Muslim University through non-co-operation, Pandit Malaviya strengthened the Hindu University by taking the Prince of Wales to the University and by seeking the help of Hindu Princes and public. The Hindu interests are not likely to suffer by the boycott of the Statutory Commission as Messrs V. J. Patel, Lajpatrai, and Pandit Motilal Nehru have already visited England and influenced the members of British Parliament and are influencing the British public through the Labour members and through propaganda. On the other hand the position, of the Musalmans is in jeopardy. If we are deprived of our right of effective and adequate representation in the councils through separate electorates now, and are not given our full share in the services, and also if the Muslim agriculturists are not safe-guarded through such measures as the Punjab Land Alienation Act then surely the weak, poor and less educated Muslim minority will suffer.

A WARNING.

Strenuous efforts have been made and a great propaganda is being conducted by Hindu leaders in England and India just now against separate electorate, so that the Muslim community may be deprived of its most essential right which alone can guarantee the community's existence under the present circumstances. Some Muslims are playing into the hands of the Hindus by accepting joint electorates subject to certain conditions which have no bearing on the subject. The result of this is that a false notion is being spread that the Musalmans have accepted in principle the system of joint electorates. If the Musalmans boycott the Statutory Commission and thereby fail to represent to the British Parliament through the Commission that separate electorates are essential under the present circumstances, the Muslims will be deprived of their right.

The Hindu leaders are emphasising that separate electorates are the root cause of all communal troubles, and therefore they should be abolished. The Muslims have the best opportunity now to inform the Parliament through the Commission that separate electorates have nothing to do with communal troubles and that the real cause of all this unrest is the reaction following the Non-Co-operation movement of Mr. Gandhi through which the Hinds of Hindu masses were disturbed to their very depth by the vision of Ram Raj to be established in one year. The Non-Co-operation movement had spread contempt for and disobedience to constituted authority and thus helped to unsettle the minds of the masses which in its turn resulted in communal riots and bloodshed throughout India. The Musalmans would be able to make the Royal Commission aware of the real causes of communal troubles in India and their effective remedies and will thus be able to safe-guard and promote their interests. The British Parliament is giving us an opportunity to submit our demands and claims, and if we do not do so it would be our fault. Our whole future as a community is in the balance now and we should take the fullest advantage of this opportunity.—A. P.

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I, WOULD NOT BOYCOTT'

HON. MR. KHAPARDE'S VIEW.

Interviewed by the representative of "Hitawada", the Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde (Responsivist) stated: "I am of opinion that it would be wise to guard ourselves against the expectation of a very large instalment of Reforms from the Statutory Commission now under discussion. In all possibility, the advance made, would be of a piece with that which is made by the Act of 1919. Like it, it would fall far short of what people would like to have. In fact, it would be halting, defective and unsatisfactory. My attitude towards it is the same as it was towards the Act of 1919. I am a Responsive Co-operator and believe in taking what is given and not slackening efforts to deserve and acquire more. I would not therefore, boycott the Commission in any way but do all in my power to convert the Members thereof to take my view and get them to give effect to it as far as possible. If I succeed, so much the better and if I do not, I shall not take it lying down but endeavour to strengthen measures which we are already taking to advance towards the goal of responsible government very much as it obtained in the Colonies of Canada and Australia."

Rao Bahadur K. V. Bhrahma (Liberal) similarly interviewed, stated that the announcements under discussion are thoroughly unsatisfactory and disappointing.

UNWISE TO BOYCOTT

SYED ALI NABI PLEADS FOR PARLIAMENT

AGRA, Nov. 12.

The Hon. Syed Ali Nabi, member, Council of State, interviewed regarding the Royal Commission, said:—I think it would be unwise to boycott the Royal Commission as no boycott has yet succeeded in this country. Parliament, with whom the ultimate decision rests, is to give its verdict after hearing Indian views, and that being so, it cannot be said that its judgment would be 'ex-parte'. Our leaders who are now crying most must thank themselves for the present state of affairs created by them and they should be the last to complain if Indians are not appointed to the Royal Commission as no such representation would have given satisfaction to the country as a whole.—A. P.

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Dazzling Teeth

That Movies' $100,000 Stars Use and Leading Dentists Urge

SCIENCE has made important discoveries in restoring "off-color" teeth to clear whiteness, and in firming tender gums. One's whole appearance may be quickly changed.

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That film absorbs discolorations, breeds bacteria, invites tooth, decay and gum troubles. Old-type dentifrices failed to combat it successfully.

That's why your teeth are now off color. Clear it off, and you'll be amazed at what white teeth you have.

High dental authorities urge a new-type, film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent... different from all others. You feel that film coat go. Beautiful color and high polish come.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. 17-29, Ahmuty & Co., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

PEPSODENT
The Quality Dentifrice—Removes Film from Teeth

GOVERNOR AT DHARWAR.

ADDRESS FROM COTTON SALE SOCIETY

DHARWAR, Nov. 12.

Sir Leslie Wilson who came here to-day visited the Co-operative Cotton Sale Society where he was given a grand reception. Rao Sahib Shirhatti, who read a note, stated that the Society was started ten years ago with 98 members and Rs. 995 subscribed capital. To-day the Society had 2,500 members and Rs. 17,000 capital.

The Governor, in replying to the address, said he was pleased to be with them and get acquinted with the work carried on by the Society. It was unusual, he said, that he had come in contact with the sort of work they carried twice within a short space of time and he was glad that they were doing good to farmer and trader through their Society.

The Governor leaves to-night for Bijapur.—Free Press.

BUTCHERED "AFAMILY OF FIVE."

SIX MUSLIMS SENTENCED TO DEATH.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.

The sensational case of murder in which six Mohammadan men and a woman mother of the first accused stood charged with having murdered a whole family consisting of five members in a village in Barast sub-division in 24 Parganas, was disposed of to-day by Mr. Jamieson, Additional Sessions Judge, Alipore. The woman accused was acquitted and the rest six were sentenced to death, a record almost unprecedented in history of Calcutta criminal trials.

The facts of the case as transpired in evidence are that there was a family feud between the murdered family and the principal accused Panchu over certain landed properties. Panchu with a view to oust his murdered relation Rahamat from the House sold the property to the other five accused. Th elatter with the connivance of Panchu conspired to get rid of Rahamat and his family. On the night of the occurence, while Rahamat, his wife and children were asleep, the accused trespassed into the house and butchered the whole family expect one son of Rahman, who had at that time gone out and saved himself when chased by jumping into a neighbouring tank. The jury found the six accused guilty of murder.—A. P.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

CALCUTTA M. L. A.'S ELECTION DECLARED VOID

NEW DELHI, Nov. 11.

The "Gazette of India" publishes the following:

Legislative Department:—The election of Mr. Yacoob Cassim Ariff, M.L.A. (Calcutta and Suburbs, Muhammadan Urban) is declared void and Mr. Muhammad Rafique is declared duly elected. Mr. Ariff is to pay Rs. 250 towards the cost of the enquiry into the election.

Mr. L. Graham is nominated to the Legislative Assembly vice Mr. T. Ryan resigned.

Foreign and Political Department:—Mr. K. Sanjiva Rao, temporary Assistant Secretary in the Finance Department, is appointed temporary Assistant Secretary in the Foreign and Political Department. Lt.-Col. F. Stevenson is posted as Residency Surgeon, Kashmere. Munshi Kabul Ahmed of Sandila (Hardoi United Provinces), is deprived of the title of Khan Saheb. Major E. T. R. Wickham and Lt. Col. Oglivie are placed on special duty.

Finance Department:—Mr. W. R. Tenant is appointed as Additional Deputy Secretary. Mr. G. Kaula, on return from leave, is posted as Accountant-General, Central Revenues. Mr. W. H. Eslam, Assistant Auditor, G. I. P. Railway, is granted leave preparatory to retirement for two years. Mr. A. G. Barr, on return from leave, is posted as Accountant-General, Bombay.

Incometax Department:—Mr. J. B. Vachha is posted as Commissioner of Income-tax for Bombay Presidency.

Finance Department (Military) Major H. D. Watson is appointed temporarily as Deputy Financial Advisor, Military Finance, vice Lt.-Col. Howard Murray, granted leave for eight months.

Department of Education, Health and Lands:—Mr. A. R. Dalal reverts to the Government of Bombay. Major Ganpathy, Assistant Director-General, I.M.S., is to officiate as Health Officer, Simla, vice Major Webb, placed on foreign service for employment as officer on special duty in connection with the seventh Congress of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine.

Department of Industries and Labour:—Messrs. S. Basu, N. K. Sur and J. M. Sil are appointed as probationaries in the Meteorological Department. Mr. S. G. Edgar, Executive Engineer, U.P., is transferred to Burma.

The Public Services Commission (India) notifies that five appointments in the Indian Civil Service will be made on the results of the competitive examination to be held at Delhi for recruitment to that service in January 1928.

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Kalzana strengthens the infected tissues and has a very soothing influence on the whole nervous system. By increasing the number of blood-corpuscles the assimilation of oxygen and indispensable food is aided. The calcium moreover checks inflammation by contracting the veins and so lessening the painful stretching of the skin in the infected tissues.

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QUICK-SAND POLITICIAN.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S COME-BACK.

GREAT FUTURE BEFORE EX-PREMIER.

AN ADMIRER'S PROPHECY.

Johnson had his Boswel. Mr. Lloyd George has found one in "The Secret Historian" who writing in the "Weeky Despatch" questions, "If the nation suddenly decides that it must be lad out from the industrial and economic wilderness at all costs.....where shall they look for one big man except to Mr. Lloyd George?"

Great occasions produce great men. The cyclone of war—compared with which the political crises of succeeding years have been no more than ripples on the surface of national life—produced Mr. Lloyd George. Throughout the struggle he stood among his political contemporaries like a giant among pygmies. The thing was too big for them, but it was not too big for him.

When they were nerveless and disquisitive he was bold and energetic. While they fumbled with accepted ideas he had vision. What they agreed was impossible be caused to be accomplished, often by the very men who said the things could not be done. When they despaired the will to victory sustained him. It is no wonder that men like Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, who were themselves driven to achieve the impossible by the spur of his irresistible energy, pronounced over the great War Minister the eulogies that the nation felt were well deserved.

THE SAME AS EVER.

Men do not change their characters overnight. Mr. Lloyd George is still the same Mr. Lloyd George. His political contemporaries are still his political contemporaries. His stature has not diminished. Theirs has not increased.

The arena, however, has been made smaller. Those who were barely visible when it embraced a world at war look almost life-size now that it holds only Britain in the throes of uneasy peace. There has been some talk of "second class brains." In the diminished arena of to-day there is room, it seems, not only for second-class brains and third-class vision but for wills that in the battle with those capable allies "Red" revolution and entrenched squandermania are no class at all.

It is an old saying that the Coalition fell, overthrown by Mr. Bonar Law and the more impatient and ambitious of his Conservative colleagues. It had outlived its usefulness; it had outlived the inhibitions placed upon party zeal by the exigencies of war, and, above all, it was a tired and inveritebrate Administration drifting into war with Turkey. Mr. Lloyd George fell from power into a temporary obscurity that the subsequent 'reduction ad absurdum' of the Liberal Party made still more complete.

Even what was left of that Party was torn asunder by strife.

One of less abounding health and mental vigour than Mr. Lloyd George would have retired, loaded with honours, at the moment of supreme triumph. Mr. Lloyd George stayed on, and, unhappily for his reputation, too long. He had no feeling that his energy was impaired or his usefulness to the nation abated. He could not see that the strain he had undergone had shaken him. It was necessary, for a time, at least, that affairs should be left in the hands of other, perhaps lesser men. The weary nation, with his exit, looked hopefully to an era of small events.

A TEMPORARY ECLIPSE.

Temporarily Mr. Lloyd George was eclipsed. He was in the wilderness, almost without a Party.

It is not given to the laymen to know or understand the little things that Liberals care about and fight each other for with the weight of Heaven knows how many blows. It seemed dimly that the old order of Liberalism strongly objected to giving place to the new. It seemed that the keepers of the Free Trade holy of holies were fighting for the coffin long after the sacred corpse had been stolen by those spoiled Liberals, Messrs. Snowden and Ramsay MacDonald.

Mr. Lloyd George beginning his comeback by the sheer force of energy and direction won the fight and brought under single control, if he did not spiritually reunite the Liberal Party. The victory was gained at a price.

The public began to think of Mr. Lloyd George merely as a Liberal leader. It forgot that the anathematised of the National Liberal Club was the man of whom it had been said that he, more than any man, living or dead, had won the war. He was still the only man in the House of Commons, with the possible exception of Mr. Winston Churchill, who brought the Pressmen hurrying into the Gallery. He was still supreme on the platform. There was just a tendency to forget that he had once been the commanding figure in a very different arena to that in which the homunculi of His Majesty's Government and Opposition now bickered in futile and unconstructive desuetude.

It took more than party politics to absorb Mr. Lloyd George's energies. A man who works 16 hours a day, and by way of a week-end rest addresses himself to more work of a different kind, a man to whom fatigue and depression are alike unknown, needs a more constructive outlet for his energies.

Mr. Lloyd George was still the man of action, in this case, looking to some practical amelioration of the country's post-war economic difficulties. He got together leading men in industry, employers and Labour leaders. He consulted economists, inquired, investigated and analysed. The responsibility of war days was gone, but the old resource and resilience were there.

He produced "Coal and Power" in 1924 and the Conservative Government in 1927 did him the honour of embodying its outstanding proposals in its Electricity scheme. He formulated the Liberal land policy, which so spurred the Labour Party to emulate action that they produced a land policy of their own. He made proposals for an Inquiry into Industrial Relations, and but for the General Strike and the events following thereon the holding of such an inquiry would also have been adopted as part of the Government's policy.

Men—those in particular who concern themselves with the spectacular side of politics—have asked from a time to time, "Can Mr. Lloyd George come back?" It is a foolish question because, as far as Mr. Lloyd George is concerned, there has been no Elba. They should have asked, "Will events, will the hastening ills to which the nation is falling a more and more helpless prey, provide an arena worthy of the prowess and energy of a man of driving force and dominating personality?"

Mr. Lloyd George has never been absent from the public mind, nor has he ever ceased to be considered as one who, should the nation's need of a really strong man become sufficiently urgent, must be reckoned with.

LAST BATTLE YET TO FIGHT.

It has been said of Britain that while she has lost many battles she has never lost the last one. So it is with Mr. Lloyd George. And his last battle has not been fought.

It may be that the next two years will see that battle fought and won. Mr. Baldwin's political Taoism has served any national purpose it ever had, and he and his colleagues are now no more than captives at the chariot wheels of triumphant bureaucracy.

The Labour Party, which covers such a multitude skins, from the red hide of Russia to the pink fur of the Fabian Society, is not fit to govern, and commands only the votes of those who wish it not to govern but to make Government impossible.

The Liberal Party, on the other hand, has passed its nadir, and instead of disappearing from the scene along with Lord Oxford, as was prophesied, seems likely to enjoy, under Mr. Lloyd George's energetic direction, a new lease of life.

NATION MUST DECIDE.

Not the parties, however, but the nation must decide whether Mr. Lloyd George is to have another opportunity of power. He has the old energy, the old resource, the old urge to action, the old power to command strenuous and constructive action from others. He still has the old capacity for tenaciously pursuing the big objective however much he may go astray on things that do not count.

If the nation suddenly decides that it must be led out of the industrial and economic wilderness at all costs, if agriculture wants action and industry wants action, and those who seek peace and retrenchment and a new spirit of creative energy want action, where shall they look for the one big man except to Mr. Lloyd George? What other has ever done anything big? What young politician of any party gives promise to-day of even a tithe of Mr. Lloyd George's proven statesmanship?

MOTIVE FOR ATTACKS.

These are the questions the public is asking itself to-day and that, between now and the General Election, it will continue to ask itself with increasing earnestness.

It is not a question of whether Mr. Lloyd George can "come back". He is back.

From the day when the Coalition fell and the triumph from which he emerged from the war was obscured he has been steadily reasserting himself in the public mind.

Indeed, so evident has it been during the past few months that he was "coming back" that in many quarters where the consequences were feared he has been attacked with the object of forcing him back again into semi-obscurity.

So far from such attacks achieving their purpose, they have merely succeeded in directing further attention to Mr. Lloyd George's remarkable personality.

And thus to-day he occupies in the public mind of the country a position which he has not held since the eclipse of the Liberal Party.

KING'S BUST.

UNVEILING CEREMONY IN BIJAPUR

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in unveiling the bust of King George V. at Bijapur said in the course of his speech:—

In deciding to have, in the centre of your town, a bust of His Imperial Majesty King George V., you seem to have followed the precedent of the Adil Shahi rulers of the past. That dynasty commemorated the reign of every king with a monument—each one, if possible, more magnificent than its predecessors. You, as we have just heard, have endeavoured to commemorate the reign of every king and queen of recent years with some memorial of permanent usefulness to your town. The bust of His Majesty which I am about to unveil is a token not only of your loyalty, upon which I offer you my sincere congratulations, but also of your anxiety to improve the beauty and sanitation of a city which was once so great. The growing interest in the plastic arts which I observe in this Presidency is as noticeable as it is creditable. The sculptor of this bust, Mr. Wagh, is a household name throughout the Presidency and a sculptor known very well to myself personally, and your Municipality has done well to secure an example of his skill within your boundaries.

Before I proceed to perform the ceremony for which you have invited me here, I wish, on behalf of Lady Wilson and myself, to thank you for your exceedingly kind reception of us and for your extremely kind wishes, and to assure you of our warm interest in all your doings and achievements.

OUR SERIAL STORY.

HIS ONLY LOVE.

("A plain unvarnished tale I will deliver,")

BY SIR HARI SINGH GOUR.

CHAPTER XXIII. (Continued)

IMAM'S BOMBSHELL.

Himmat Singh, the hero of this story, was an adventurous young lad who in one of his feats of enterprise left the village of his birth for a town near by. The boy attracted the notice of missionaries who took a fancy for him and gave him education. Himm, by his exertions aided by intelligence, won a state scholarship for prosecuting further studies in England. Himm returned to India as a young barrister, contracted a marriage with Rita which left him to repent in leisure for the marriage he had entered into in haste. Rita was a worthless, pleasure seeking girl. In her tour in Europe she takes a fancy for a Mahomedan businessman, Mr. Jaffar and ultimately enters into a Muta marriage with him and informs Himmat Singh of the marriage. Stella who was invited by Rita on an excursion wins the favour of old Jaffar and marries him after the Muta period of Rita is over. Jaffar's business comes to a sudden crash. Stella and Rita visit India with Imam whom both of them marry. Tomlin is an old friend of Rita.

SHAHINDA AT THE VARSITY.

Shahinda was the produce of the new cult which without discriminating the two parts of the creation, the radical difference between them makes the two digest the learning designed for and useful to man. No account is taken of the aesthetic aptitude of woman, now that the man's occupational education would not fit a woman and that a man is as fit to learn sewing and drawn-thread work as woman Mathematics and Mechanics.

Shahinda entered the University of Cambridge and was welcomed by the students as a pretty Indian girl with brains. She made use of her brain by applying her mind assiduously to the brown study. Her co-education had begun early. It had from infancy hardened her character. Her University education went still further to unsex her. She emerged from the University with a high degree but without those special qualities ascribed to women. She was, in fact, unsexed. While her mind expanded, her heart contracted and at the end of it all, she had ceased to be a woman except that she had a woman's frame which she encased in a colorable imitation of the man's attire. Her acts and thoughts were those of a man. She confessed it to Himm when she first met him.

Himm :—"Shahinda, you are so beautiful. Why did'nt you marry?

Shahinda :—"I never wanted to. I have a repugnance to marriage and man."

Himm :—"Then I must share that repugnance."

Shahinda :—"I never took you as man at all. That question will never enter into my friendship with you."

Himm :—"But you cannot overlook that fact."

Shahinda :—"I have need to overlook a thing which never enters my mind."

Himm :—"But my presence may acts as the reminder."

Shahinda :—"Lifelong association with hundreds of men has blunted, perhaps, deadened that faculty."

Himm :—"But your naivete, your charm of speech and actions, do not give one that indication."

Shahinda :—"Yes. It is the shell that remains the core has long since decayed and disappeared.

Shahinda did not show any outward signs of an unsexed blue-stockings. But her medical eduction conspired with her environment to give her mind a new turn. It was like a red hot iron bar which when put out to cool often describes fantastic curves. Her intensive education had nourished the mind, but the emerging fluid while flowing to the brain had ignored the seat of emotion. The latter was like an iron bar which on failing to obtain proper support described fantastic curves which made some of Shahinda's actions an enigma even to her own relations. She told Himm that she was very fond of inflicting surprise upon her dear ones, appearing before them when least expected and disappearing from view for reasons which baffled conjecture.

Her friendship with Himm had a distinct steadying effect upon her oddity. She seemed, in fact entirely cured of it. And she knew it because the magnetism of his personality had not only improved her health but clarified her mental vision.

CHAPTER XXIV
HIMM MEETS SHAHINDA.

The dreary monotony of Himm's existence was broken by a short visit necessitated by Himm's professional call to England. He had cabled to Stella of the date of his arrival. Stella had not seen him for several years. Himm has sent her the intimation as a mere form to disarm any complaint that Stella was sure to make when he called upon her. He had no idea of the reception she had planned for him. She came in her own car to meet him at Charing Cross insisted upon his staying with her for the nonce, at any rate, she added. The span of years that had separated Stella from Himm seem to have only added to her fondness for him, the accumulated store of which she began to lavish upon him from the moment of his arrival. Imam was absent at Paris. But she knew he would not mind it and even if he did she was prepared to take the risk which she thought was at worst negligible. She made Himm thoroughly at home and phenomenally comfortable. She was all attention to him. She held a grand reception in his honour at which all the leading Indians of both sexes were invited. Far away from where Himm played the lion, there sat a young lady by the side of a young man occupying an obscure corner of the reception hall beyond which there was the display of corner statutory. The light fell dim upon her face, but the jewels of her dazzling eyes irradiated the face which was otherwise strikingly beautiful. This lady was Shahinda. She had heard about Himm's ability but she had no idea that the picture presented to her was so feeble as compared with the original. The company was large and mixed numbering several hundreds. Every phase of occidental and oriental beauty was represented at the reception. There was Sybil, Himm's old friend and co-playwright. he was making a furor in the world as the leading manager actress. There was her younger sister a rollicking hoyden from Leydden where she had been to touch up her music. Lilawati and Saraswati were two exponents of Indian beauty. Lilawati hailed fron the happy valley of Kashmir, than which there is no greater paradise on earth. Saraswati was the solitary deserter from the caste ridden hell of Hindustan. She ploughed her lovely furrow in the midst of Englishwoman, Bengalis, Marathas, Madrasis, Burmese and, in fact, the representatives of every Asiatic country and nation. Her dark dreamy eyes set off by her light complextion and rippling raven hair reaching up to her knees, made her an outstanding figure in the select beauty show of the world. Saraswati was an accomplished musician, had the voice and fluid notes of a water-nymph. She played on her Vina and with her delicious notes pathetics and gay, she sent the company into hysterics of alternate delight and despendency.

But while the eyes of the assembled guests had turned on these accomplished beauties, Himm's eyes fell and became instantly glued on Shahinda who was no musician but was evidently tolerating the display of talent with becoming appreciation. The musical concert was converted into a conversatione which helped a freer intermingling of the guests. Himm was suddenly fired by the craving to go and shake Shahinda by the hand whom he thought he knew—whom he felt he had always loved and charished in the innermost recesses of his mind. He had not known who Shahinda was. She bore the escort of a friend who might be anything to her, her uncle, brother or even the husband. Himm had no idea whether Shahinda was single or married. But the only idea he had was, the sudden casting of a deep spell upon him. Who did it he did not know, and did not care. If he had been ensured by the fair charmer he was prepared to live in her golden cage and be content to be fed by her own hand. He was prepared to barter his freedom for her slavery. Himm was by nature a timid man. He was by no means a lady-killer. He had, moreover, been mesmerised by Shahinda's presence into an unwonted stuper. He would like to have gone and spoken to Shahinda, and even kissed her at first sight but he was shy. And while he was mustering courage, Shahinda was lost in the crowd and had vanished.

Himm had not even known her name. He could only describe her. But his description was too politic to give any clue to Stella of the identity of the lady she made several shies at the presonage described, but always stumbled upon a wrong person. Shahinda had taken a firm grip of his mind. He felt that his life was bound up with hers. Destiny had cast their lives in different places, but they were one single and indivisible fragments of a great soul hurled into space which had assumed corporal existence just as a falling meteor intermittently flashes light in its course till it has completed its appointed orbit.

Shahinda too had a queer feeling about Himm which she could not account for. It was not love for she had not even broken one word with him. It was not curiosity, for she knew all about Himm who was now a public celebrity. She had always admired Himm but she had never experienced a similar feeling before. It was a queer indescribable feeling welling out of her sub-conscious mind—a feeling pleasant but at the same time oppressive a feeling that she would like to fly to Himm—but with a natural restraint that it would scandalise society and Himm may consider her too forward.

Her escort could at once detect her moodiness. He questioned her about it. She confessed to her feeling but was unable to account for it. Jiwanji suggested a drive to which Shahinda gave a non-thinking assent. They drove out of the town as they approached a field, Shahinda said that she would prefer to squat on the moor for she was feeling queer. Her "brother" gladly acceded to her proposal. After she had sat for some time Jiwanji broke the oppressive silence.

Jiwanji :—"Shahinda, you seem to have suddenly taken ill. What's the matter with you?"

Shahinda :—"Brother I am not ill. But I am experiencing a queer feeling which I cannot account for."

Jiwanji :—"Shall I drive you to the doctor? He might give you relief."

Shahinda :—"It is not a case for the doctor."

Jiwanji :—"Well, then I hope time will cure you."

Shahinda :—"Time is no cure for such ailments. It aggravates them."

Jiwanji dare not question Shahinda more closely. He was comparatively a stranger to her. He had befriended her by doing some odd jobs for her, and she expressed her gratitude towards him by adopting him as her brother. Shahinda was an adopting maniac. You had only to pick up her handkerchief for her and the chances were that you would leave her as her adopted "daddy" "uncle" or "brother." And once you were adopted, Shahinda would play, in fact, overplay her part. She would shower her endearing epithets in jest much to the embarrassment of the "adopted" relation and the non-adopted sight-seers. For they ran the risk of being called up any moment to ratify her adoption.

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